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6 FEBRUARY 1980

(FOUO 6/80)

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JPRS L/8908

6 February 1980

# Worldwide Report

NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

(FOUO 6/80)



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WORLDWIDE REPORT  
NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS  
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BURMA

RANGOON POLICE ARREST DRUG GANG

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 9 Jan 80 p 8

[Text] Rangoon, 8 Jan--A gang of heroin peddlers was recently rounded up by the Rangoon Division Police Crime Prevention Division with the cooperation of Latha Township and Ward People's Council members.

The men rounded up are Tang Shao Tin alias Daw Yi (49) of No 79, Latha Street, proprietor of Pansabe Restaurant, U Akyat (65), Mya Hlaing (26), and Kyi Tin (25), all of Pansabe Restaurant.

A plainclothes agent of the Crime Prevention Division had been buying heroin with marked notes from Pansabe Restaurant since 1 January.

On 3 January the agent once again paid K 125 in marked notes to Mya Hlaing for a packet of heroin and waited with other agents at Thabyenyo Cafe in Latha Street for delivery.

When Kyi Tin came to hand over the packet the plainclothes men and Township and Ward People's Council members nabbed the man. The police then searched Mya Hlaing's bed roll in Pansabe Restaurant and seized K 1,195, the serial numbers of which tallied with those marked down by the agent for the last few days.

According to information given by Mya Hlaing police searched U Akyat and Daw Yi in their apartment and seized K 5,065 in marked notes as well as small paper bags with traces of heroin from the trash bin in the kitchen.--(070)

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BURMA

BRIEFS

POLICE RAIDS IN TACHILEK--Tachilek, 6 Jan--Acting on information, Police Subinspector U Soe Myint of the Narcotic Drugs Suppression Squad, Special Police Station Officer U Aye Kyaw and Regional Control Squad Leader Corporal U Kyaw Win at 1000 yesterday raided house No. 63C, Pontun ward in Tachilek. The search party found 6 packages of raw opium weighing 17 kilograms from the bedroom of U Zaw Myint of Nawngsok ward, Keng Tung. Taking further action under the instructions of the township commander, Tun Myint cafe in Pontun ward of Tachilek was also raided. The raid netted 7 kilograms of raw opium. U Zaw Myint, Sai Thein Tan, U Mya Aung and Tun Myint, all of whom were involved in the case, were arrested and charges have been filed under Sections 6.B, 7.B, 10.B and 11 of the Narcotic Drugs Law. The street value of the opium seized was valued at about 300,000 kyat. [Text]  
[Rangoon MYANMA ALIN in Burmese 10 Jan 80 p 4 BK]

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INDIA

BRIEFS

OPIUM HAUL--New Delhi: New Delhi police on Tuesday night seized 400 kilos of Opium after intercepting a truck it was announced Wednesday. Police believed that the opium was being smuggled to Pakistan over the Punjab border. [Text] [Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Dec 79 p 5]

CSO: 5300

INDONESIA

TWO KG OF HEROIN TAKEN FROM SINGAPORE MERCHANT

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Nov 79 p 15

[Text]

INDONESIAN police have arrested a 45-year-old Singapore merchant and seized two kilos of heroin worth \$100,000 on the black market there.

The man was arrested recently in a hotel in Jakarta and the heroin was found in a vacuum flask of fermented rice which covered up the smell of the drug.

A spokesman from the Singapore Central Narcotics Bureau, confirming the arrest, said that the man was not on the CNB black list.

But the bureau knew him as a merchant who travelled frequently between Thailand, Singapore and Indonesia.

CNB sources said the man runs a trading firm in Tiong Poh Road and is believed to be part of an international drug syndicate based in Indonesia.

They said the drugs from Thailand were stored in Indonesia before being smuggled to the United States.

Indonesian police have asked the CNB to help them.

The CNB has assured the Indonesians that the merchant did not use Singapore as his smuggling base.

It also assured Jakarta that the suspect had not smuggled any drugs into Singapore from either Thailand, Malaysia or Indonesia.

The suspect, if found guilty, can be sentenced to death under Indonesian law.

A second man who was detained with the Singaporean later escaped, it was learnt.

Sources said the man, a Thai, pretended to be sick and was taken to hospital from where he escaped.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

## HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER COMMENTS ON DRUG-RELATED MATTERS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Nov 79 p 9

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.** — Dadah is now more difficult to obtain following effective measures to prevent its entry and circulation in the country, Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, said today.

Consequently, dadah prices have gone up by 70 per cent and there is a possibility that addicts will resort to more petty thefts to get money to buy it, he added.

"Because of the price increase, an average dadah addict would need about \$12 daily to buy dadah," Tan Sri Ghazali said.

He stressed: "We must continue to create this shortage until there is no dadah at all in the country."

"It cannot be done by the government alone. The general public must co-operate and collaborate closely and the most effective way is to make sure their children do not get hooked on dadah."

Tan Sri Ghazali, who earlier chaired the monthly meeting of the anti-dadah executive action committee at the Ministry, said the meeting decided that only the word "dadah" should be used when referring to drugs that are abused.

**Respectability**

He said: "The idea is that we want to make the word as derogatory as possible. A dirty word, so that anybody associated with dadah is considered dirty."

Tan Sri Ghazali added that the idea had already been adopted by RTM and he hoped that other mass media too will adopt the idea to make it more consistent.

"We must destroy the respectability of the word 'drug'" he added.

In this connection, Tan Sri Ghazali called on newspapers to carry out anti-dadah campaigns through their newspapers and give prominence to anti-dadah news and slogans.

He said that according to the committee's survey, newspapers were found to be the best means of communications, followed by radio and television.

Tan Sri Ghazali disclosed that the meeting also decided that there was a need to have special courts to deal with dadah cases.

The matter has been referred to the Chief Registrar of the Federal Court.

Tan Sri Ghazali said there were 1,845 dadah cases pending in the courts to-date.

**Centre**

He added: "Arrested offenders do not get swift treatment because the courts are so busy and justice delayed is not justice done."

Tan Sri Ghazali also said that an Asean meeting of drug experts would be held here from Nov. 16-30.

At the meeting, Malaysia will be proposing itself as a centre to co-ordinate all the training institutions in the respective Asean countries, relating to dadah abuse.

This follows the endorsement made by the Asean drug experts in their last meeting in Jakarta for the need to establish training centres for prevention, enforcement, treatment and rehabilitation, education and information and research.

Under the proposal, Malaysia and the National Drug Dependence Research Centre in Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang will be responsible for setting up a secretariat to co-ordinate implementation of the proposal by identifying the need and availability of resource centres in the Asean countries.

CSO: 5300

MALAYSIA

## MINISTER ADDRESSES MEETING OF ASEAN DRUG EXPERTS

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 27 Nov 79 p 28

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Mon.** — Home Affairs Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie today proposed that countries in the region adopt laws allowing confiscation of property and assets of dadah traffickers.

Speaking at the opening of the fourth meeting of Asean dadah experts here, he said the problem of effective control of illicit production and flow of dadah would remain until such laws were adopted.

Fifty-six dadah experts are attending the four-day meeting.

The Minister said it was imperative that the

illicit traffic of dadah within the region be curbed.

Dadah traffickers would continue to engage in the highly lucrative trade which would lead to the development of another social evil — corruption — unless a stringent attitude was adopted.

"We have evidence to indicate that there is no limit to which these traffickers will go to buy officials so as to continue their heinous trade," he said.

On the decriminalisation of certain dadah being considered by some countries of the Asia-Pacific region, Tan Sri Ghazali warned that

making an illegal drug legal not only constituted a risk to their own countries but would have repercussions on their neighbours.

On the extent of the dadah problem in the region, Tan Sri Ghazali said it varied but "it is adequately widespread to represent a major threat to the region".

### Widespread

In Malaysia, the number of persons involved was between 280,000 and 380,000; Thailand, about 400,000 persons and the Philippines, about 150,000 persons.

He said Asean countries, like many other na-

tions of the world, had yet to find a solution to the many psycho-social indications related to dadah abuse.

"We have neither found the miracle cure, which would provide a guarantee against the return of an ex-addict to the habit nor ensure that the rehabilitated person is able to sustain the stresses and strains upon reintegration into society."

"There is a need to devise a process of mass education, commencing from the cradle, to invoke a strong feeling of antipathy against dadah," he said.

He suggested the establishment of an Asean

group to examine issues that affect education and information processes and to attempt the evolution of a regional strategy for joint implementation.

"The need for research studies to provide information on the characteristics, types, patterns and consequences of the illicit demand for dadah must be recognised."

"Further, the activities in the various areas of drug suppression and prevention need to be closely monitored to ensure that they are producing beneficial effects as well as ensuring cost effectiveness."

Tan Sri Ghazali said the National Dadah Dependence Research Centre at the Universiti Sains Malaysia in Penang, fulfilled these national needs.

He had directed the researchers to put forward a proposal to examine the feasibility of undertaking a regional assessment effort that could be a base for the development of a regional information bank.

### Conceptual

"I hope you will support this proposal as its implementation will provide us with a better appreciation of the dadah problem within the regional context," he said.

"Examining the activities over the past three years, particularly since the signing of the Asean Declaration of Principles to Combat the

Abuse of Narcotic Drugs, one notes that many recommendations have emerged — some philosophical, some conceptual and some specific."

"The majority of these have normally followed the same route — to nowhere, either to be forgotten or lost prematurely without any trace."

"The few that received attention were implemented on an ad hoc basis and thus did not have any real impact."

"If one compiles the various recommendations, it will be found that this collection is rich and pregnant with ideas and it is really unnecessary for us to strain ourselves any further."

"However, what needs to be done is to translate these recommendations into a comprehensive and cohesive action programme," he said.

Tan Sri Ghazali said there had consistently been recommendations indicating the need for trained manpower to implement the various programmes in the dadah arena and there existed various pockets of expertise within Asean to undertake these tasks.

Malaysia is willing to serve as the Asean Training Secretariat with the specific task of identifying the manpower needs and the training resources in the Asean countries as well as coordinating the implementation of the various training efforts, he said.

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MALAYSIA

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT TO INTENSIFY ANTINARCOTICS ACTIVITIES

State Narcotics, Marine Units

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Nov 79 p 15

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. —** The Customs Department will be beefed up further next year for a major assault on drug trafficking in the country.

Its Deputy Director-General (Preventive), Tengku Adnan bin Tengku Besar Burhanuddin, said today the plans included the setting up of narcotics and marine units in the 11 State branches.

"With the formation of such units throughout the country, we will be in a better position to concentrate our efforts to wipe out the menace," he added.

Tengku Adnan said the proposal to undertake the twin-pronged attack on drug smugglers had been submitted to the Public Services Department (PSD) for study.

"They will look into the necessity of deploying more officers under the two units to cover the increase in functions," he said.

At present, the State branches were looking into every aspect of Customs duties and "they are unable to concentrate on drug smuggling."

Special dog-units formed to "sniff out drugs" and their handlers would also be under the umbrella of the narcotics unit.

Under the marine unit, Tengku Adnan said, more boats would be purchased and officers trained to combat smuggling in the seas surrounding the country.

He said that the logistics section of the department would also be purchasing sophisticated equipment for the purpose. — Bernama.



Fenced Border

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 30 Nov 79 p 9

[Excerpts]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Thurs. —** The Customs Department plans a four-fold increase of its "canine strength" over the next three years.

It needs at least 50 dogs to help sniff out drugs at various ports, airports and Customs checkpoints throughout the country.

The Director-General of Customs, Datuk Abdul Rahim Tak, said this when he briefed 55 Asean delegates who visited the Customs Dog Unit this morning.

"Not all dogs can be trained to sniff out dadah. The success rate in the United States is only 4.3 per cent.

"Each of the dogs costs \$15,000. We spend about \$100 a month on each of the 11 dogs in the unit now," he said.

Datuk Rahim said dog units would be set up in Alor Star, Penang, Kota Kinabalu and Kuching. Land had been acquired for this purpose.

At present, dogs are despatched from here when needed at airports, roadblocks and

**Custom checkpoints**

One of the dogs, Tiny, had sniffed out two heroin consignments weighing 22 kg recently.

**Separate unit**

On drug smuggling, Datuk Rahim said the construction of a 21-mile, 12½ feet high barbed wire fence and 25 watch towers at the Thai-Malaysia border had reduced the flow of dadah into the country from the Golden Triangle.

The joint anti-smuggling patrol unit there had also been respon-

sible for the 300 per cent increase in Customs revenue monthly.

The unit will be doubled in strength from the present 800.

Datuk Rahim said a separate unit to combat drug trafficking would be set up early next year. Twenty-seven drug traffickers had so far been arrested this year.

During the first 10 months Customs officers seized 41 kg of raw opium, seven kg of opium, six kg of morphine, eight kg of heroin, 21 kg of ganja and 3,735 ganja plants.

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MALAYSIA

## FIRST MALAYSIAN EXTRADITED ON DRUG TRAFFICKING CHARGES

Appeal Denied

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 26 Nov 79 p 19

[Excerpts]

**Federal Court Criminal Appeal No. 37 of 1978*****Chua Han Mow versus Superintendent of Pudu Prison*****Decision of the Federal Court (Raja Azlan Shah, C.J. Malaya, Wan Suleiman F.J. and Hashim Yeop Sani J.) delivered by Raja Azlan Shah, C.J. on November 2, 1979.**

The applicant was committed and ordered to be extradited on the application of the U.S. Government to that country to be tried on six counts relating to narcotics. The offences were extraditable offences under the Extradition Ordinance 1958.

He applied for writs of habeas corpus on three grounds, mainly:

(1) the orders of commitment were erroneous in that they were made under the Criminal Procedure Code and not, as they should be, under the Ordinance, in Form D;

(2) the proper test for the issue of the extradition order was not applied; and

**Treaty**

(3) there was no valid treaty or any other arrangement between Malaysia and the United States.

**Held:** (1) So long as a proper valid order was served on the applicant before the hearing of his application, the error in the original committal orders was of no consequence.

(2) The proper test laid down in *Schtraks v. Government of Israel* (1962) 3 All E.R. 533 is for the magistrate to find whether there is a prima facie case against the accused and if there is any doubt as to the weight or quality of the evidence, he should refrain from assessing it but instead commit the accused and leave the duty of resolving the doubt to the trial Court.

(3) Whether there is or there is not a valid extradition treaty or arrangement between Malaysia and the U.S., compliance with S.5(2) of the Ordinance is all that is necessary for the extradition of a person wanted in the U.S. for trial and the Court is satisfied there had been

such a compliance.

The decision of Syed Othman, F.J. in refusing the application was right and the appeal from his decision must be dismissed.

**Whether there was a valid treaty or arrangement between Malaysia and the United States and noncompliance with Section 5(2) of the Extradition Ordinance**

Section 3A provides that where a foreign country (meaning a non-Commonwealth country or a Commonwealth country which is not a prescribed Commonwealth country within the meaning given in the Commonwealth Fugitive Criminals Act, 1967) in respect of which no order has been made under Section 3(1) referred to earlier, or the order if made is not in force and such foreign country makes a request for the extradition of a fugitive criminal, the Minister responsible may personally if he deems it fit to do so, give a special direction in writing that the provisions of the Ordinance be applied in relation to the extradition of that particular fugitive criminal as if there is in force in respect of that foreign country an order under Section 3(1).

A special direction by the Minister of Law was made under Section 3A of the Ordinance in respect of the appellant on 21st March, 1978 (page 108).

Section 5(2) provides that a fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered to a foreign country unless provision is made by the law of that country, or by arrangement, that the fugitive criminal shall not, until he has been restored or had an opportunity of returning to the Federation, be detained or tried in that foreign country for any offence committed prior to his surrender other than the extradition crime proved by the facts on which the surrender is grounded.

**Fugitive**

This principle of speciality must be complied with before a fugitive criminal can be surrendered to a foreign country.

The requirements of Section 5(2) were ensured in Article 7 of the Extradition Treaty entered into on December 22, 1931 (the Dawes-Simon Treaty) and the Malaysian Ministry of External Affairs has, in reply to an aide-memoire from the U.S. assured the U.S. Government to regard this treaty as binding between the U.S. and the Federation of Malaysia.

Extradition Reported

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Nov 79 p 18

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Wed.**—A Penang businessman, Chua Han How, 35, left here this morning for the United States to face six dadah charges in New York and three more in California.  
He was escorted on the flight by two men

from the US District Attorney's office.  
Chua lost his appeal against an extradition order in the Federal Court on Nov.2.  
He is the first Malaysian to be extradited to face dadah trafficking charges in another country.

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MALAYSIA

NARCOTICS ARRESTS, TRIALS, SENTENCES REPORTED

Heroin Possession

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Nov 79 p 9

[Text]

PENANG, Fri. — Technician Mohamed Zarni bin Mohamed Zain, 22, was fined \$800 or two months' jail by the magistrate's court today for possessing heroin.

Zarni pleaded guilty to having 0.02 grammes of the drug at Jalan Mohamed Khan at about 10 p.m. on Oct. 8 this year.

Defence counsel Mr. K. Kumaraendran told the court that his employer was prepared to give him a chance.

Zarni is employed by Petronas at Penang airport.

Petronas wanted him to be admitted to a drug rehabilitation centre and to complete a rehabilitation course there. If he failed to do so, he would be dismissed, Mr. Kumaraendran said.

DSP Akhbal Singh, prosecuting, told the court that on Oct. 8 ASP Saleh bin Hudin, acting on information, went to the scene and detained eight people, including Zarni, on whom was found a plastic tube containing heroin.

#### Heroin Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 7 Nov 79 p 16

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Tues. — A mechanic who was found guilty on an amended charge of possessing 98.58 grams of heroin was sentenced to five years' jail by the Sessions Court here today.**

Kang Kean Hoe, 32, of Tanjung Bungah, Penang, was also ordered to be given six strokes of the rotan.

He was originally charged with trafficking in the drug but it was amended at the end of the prosecution's case today.

The case was ordered for retrial in the Sessions Court following an appeal in the High Court last year.

Kang was sentenced to life imprisonment by another Sessions Court President last year when he was found guilty of the trafficking charge.

Kang pleaded not guilty to possessing the drug in a room at a flat in Jalan Choo Cheng Khay about 6.30 p.m. on May 19, 1977.

When he was called to make his defence, Kang chose to make a statement from the dock.

He said that the heroin was not found in his room but in the common kitchen in the flat he was renting.

"I had many friends who used to visit me. A couple who rented the other room also used my room to get into a common toilet," said Kang.

In mitigation, his counsel, Mr R. Rajasingam, urged the court to give a minimum sentence.

Kang had two previous convictions for robbery and possession of an offensive weapon.

#### Heroin Arrests

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 10 Nov 79 p 36

[Text]

**KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. — Police have seized more than 11 lbs. of heroin and detained six people, including two suspected drug traffickers, here and in Penang.**

The heroin is capable of producing more than a million shots.

The Director of CID, Datuk Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ismail, in a statement today, said the seizures and arrests were made last week following a tip-off from the public.

He said: "A party of police officers and men from the antinarcotics branch in Bukit Aman searched train passengers from the north at the railway station here on Oct. 29 and subsequently detained a man."

"Police then recovered one pound of her-

oin, wrapped in newspapers and hidden under some clothes in a plastic bag."

#### Success

Following the initial success, a police party from the same branch raided a house in Jalan Larut, Georgetown, Penang, last Thursday and detained three people and seized 50 straws of heroin, weighing a total of 1.1 pounds.

Two days later on Saturday, the same police party laid an ambush in Jalan Ah Quee, Georgetown, and detained two men, believed to be drug traffickers.

They also seized a milk box containing nine pounds of heroin No. 3 which police believe were intended for overseas.

Guilty of Possession

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 13 Nov 79 p 5

[Text]

JOHORE BARU, Mon. — Unemployed Rosli Abdul Aziz, 22, was today sentenced to 14 months' jail by the Magistrate's Court here for possessing 42 tubes of heroin.

Rosli, of Tampoi here pleaded guilty to possessing the heroin weighing 0.71 gm. in Jalan Seudai on Oct. 8.

Heroin Charge

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Nov 79 p 19

[Text]

KUALA LUMPUR, Wed. — A mechanic, charged with possessing heroin, told the Sessions Court here today that he was lying in his underwear in his girlfriend's room when police raided it last year.

Leong Kok Wah, 25, said that his girlfriend, Tan Sow Lian, was asleep.

He was making his defence on a charge of possessing 6.86 grams of heroin at a room in Jalan Haji Talib Satu at 12.50 p.m. on Jan. 6 last year.

He said that the plastic packets containing heroin were hanging by a window and not between his legs as alleged by the prosecution.

"Cross-legged"

Cross-examined by prosecuting officer, DSP

S.S.Chung, Leong said that he spent the night with Tan.

"I was frightened when the police came into the room. I woke up and sat on the floor," he said.

Leong, who admitted smoking heroin, claimed that Tan was his wife in his cautioned statement at the Campbell Police Station.

Earlier, Sgt. Mokhtar bin Haji Hassan of the Campbell Police Station said that during the raid, he recovered a plastic packet containing heroin and two straw tubes between Leong's legs.

"Leong was seated cross-legged while Tan was standing beside him," he added.

Life Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 16 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

**KANGAR, Thurs. —** The Sessions Court today sentenced businessman Alias bin Odsall, 23, to life imprisonment and ordered him to receive two strokes of the rotan when he was found guilty of trafficking in 3,448gm of ganja.

The court also ordered that his car, a Volvo, be confiscated. Alias was charged with committing the offence in his car at the 22nd mile, Kangar-Padang Besar Road on Dec. 23, 1977.

Two other men, Mat Ibrahim Baboo, 22, and Ahmad Jalani Saad, 17, who were jointly charged with him, were acquitted on Nov. 4 when the prosecuting officer, Senior Supt. S. Subrayan of the Special Anti-smuggling Unit, closed his case. They were not called to make their defence.

**Chase**

In his defence today, Alias denied knowing that the ganja was in the engine compartment of his car.

At a previous hearing, a member of the Special Anti-smuggling Unit, Cpl. Mohamed Said Abdul Wahid, said he was on patrol with some other members of the unit when he saw a car approaching from the direction of Padang Besar.

They stopped the car after a chase, and on searching it, Cpl. Mohamed Said found a packet containing ganja in the engine compartment.

He arrested Alias, who was the driver of the car. Mat Ibrahim and Ahmad Jalani were in the car.

Charged with Trafficking

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 17 Nov 79 p 9

[Text]

**PENANG, Fri. —** Lorry attendant Chuah Cheng Eng, 28, and jobless Tong Chin Kheng, 36, were today jointly charged in the Sessions Court with trafficking in 1,001.5 grammes of heroin under the dangerous drug ordinance.

They were alleged to have committed the offence with one other person still at large at Leboh Ah Quee at about 11.20 a.m. on Nov. 3 this year.

No plea was recorded and both were ordered by Senior Court President Mr. W. Satchithanathan to be remanded in prison.

Their case will be mentioned on Jan. 10.

Opium Sentence

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 19 Nov 79 p 32

[Text]

**ALOR STAR, Sun.** — The High Court today sentenced lorry driver Choo Ah Sin, 58, to life imprisonment after he was convicted of trafficking in 58.703 kilogrammes of raw opium.

Choo committed the offence in a car at the roadblock at the Kedah-Perlis boundary near Kodiang about 9.45 p.m. on Feb. 10, 1977.

His son, Kean Bean, 32, a rubber tapper, who was jointly charged with him, was acquitted at the close of the prosecution's case today. He was not called to make his defence.

Mr. Justice Syed Agil Barakbah told Choo that he was giving him a chance by not imposing the death sentence as he was a first offender.

Heroin Seized

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 20 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

**ALOR STAR, Mon.** — Officers from the Kedah and Perlis Police Contingent, narcotics section, last week seized three lbs of heroin from a car at Jalan Langgar here.

News of the seizure was withheld until today.

Kedah and Perlis CID chief, ACP F. N. Muttiah, told reporters that a 48-year-old man, who was driving the car, was arrested.

He said the heroin could be converted into 290,000 'shots'.

Police also recovered some Singapore and Thai currency notes from the suspect.

Mr Muttiah said a police party led by Insp Zulkifly Yusoff laid an ambush at about 2.30 p.m. in front of a supermarket at Jalan Langgar on Nov. 11.

After a while, the officers spotted a car approaching and parking beside the road.

On searching the car, they found three plastic packets of suspected heroin weighing three lbs hidden underneath some ikan billis on the floorboard.



Drug Sentence

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 3 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

KUCHING. — Police laid an ambush near the Datuk Patinggi Abdul Rahman Ya'kub bridge in Kuching and arrested a man carrying nine tubes of heroin, Kuching District Court heard on Wednesday last week.

Before senior magistrate Madam Agnes K. L. Wong was Suhaili bin Razali, 25, of Kampung Gita, Kuching, who admitted possessing 0.14 grams of heroin at Kampung Semerah Padi, Kuching, on April 7.

He was jailed for a year after the court was told he had been jailed for three months in February 1977 for possessing heroin.

The court heard that a police party led by Assistant Superintendent of Police Leong Shiak Cheng arrested Suhaili, as he left the house of Encik Bolhassan bin Sapong about 50 yards from the bridge and found the nine tubes of heroin.

Heroin in Matchbox

Kuala Belait BORNEO BULLETIN in English 3 Nov 79 p 4

[Text]

KUCHING. — A businessman was seen throwing away a matchbox containing heroin when police raided his rented house in Jalan Batu Lintang, Bukit Hantu, Kuching District Court heard on Thursday last week.

And more heroin was found by Assistant Superintendent of Police Leong Shiak Cheng and Inspector Goh Beng Hock on a table in the businessman's bedroom, senior magistrate Madam Agnes K.L. Wong was told.

The businessman, 33-year-old Haron Salleh bin Haji Kassim, 33, denied possessing the 1.272 grams of heroin in the matchbox and the 0.19 grams of heroin on the bedroom table on June 23 last year.

Madam Wong fined him \$3,000 for the offence involving 1.272 grams but acquitted and discharged him on the other charge.

The court was told Corporal Malcolm Voon saw Haron throw the matchbox away as he tried to escape a police raid on his home.

Haron told the court he was asleep when police raided his home and he only got up when he

heard a noise outside his room; he said there were five people in the house and they all had access to his bedroom.

He claimed the heroin could have belonged to one of the prosecution witnesses, Haled bin Ramli, a self-confessed drug addict.

An earlier hearing was told that ASP Leong and Insp Goh were in a Sekama Road coffee shop when they were told Haron's home was being used for drug trafficking.

At the house Cpl Voon saw Haron's wife signalling to other people in the building just before the police burst in.

CSO: 5300

NEW ZEALAND

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE FOR CONSPIRACY TO IMPORT CANNABIS

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Dec 79 p 9

[Text] Auckland, Dec 17 (PA)--A panelbeater was led into the drug world by a "more mature, cunning mind" Mr Justice Vautier said today when he sentenced the man to five years' imprisonment on a charge of conspiring to import cannabis.

The accused was David Andrew Fisher, 32, of Remuera.

Fisher was found guilty in the Supreme Court at Auckland to a charge of conspiring with Brian James Curtis, a Glen Eden property developer, to import cannabis.

Mr Justice Vautier said today that one consignment of cannabis contained 22,000 sticks with a street value of \$250,000.

After reading testimonials presented to the Court by Fisher's counsel, Mr J. Haigh, his Honour told Fisher: "It is a tragedy that a person like you should be involved in a trade like this."

"It has been said again and again in recent years that in cases involving the misuse of drugs, the Courts must keep firmly in mind the deterrent aspect of the sentence, that very little weight can be given to the position of the persons accused."

Mr. Justice Vautier said Fisher had become a willing partner with his co-offender, "a man who was prepared to go to any lengths in his greed for money."

He was prepared, with some hesitation, to accept that the benefits obtained by Fisher were probably very much smaller than the "enormous" profits made by his co-offender.

His Honour said Fisher did not enter the deal to satisfy any personal craving.

"You did it for profit," he told Fisher, "and that at the expense of hapless victims of the drug habit and at the expense of other New Zealanders who have to maintain the victims on sickness benefits and the like."

The cost of the trial, including witnesses' expenses and allowances and jury fees was more than \$27,000--"in addition to all the misery involved with people in offences of this kind."

His Honour ordered that the five-year sentence be served concurrently with a 2 1/2 year sentence at present being served by Fisher.

CSO: 5320

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

FIVE-YEAR SENTENCE--Auckland, Today (PA)--A young English woman--a member of an Indian religious sect--was sent "like a kamikaze pilot to carry the bag," the Supreme Court at Auckland heard today. Phillipa Jane Wavell (24) was trapped by a vicious fellow-member of the sect, her counsel, Mr D. A. Hagar, said before she was sentenced today. Wavell had earlier pleaded guilty to importing 5.6 kg of hashish on September 19. She and her family were threatened and out of "simple fear" she agreed to fall in with the man's plans to send hashish to New Zealand, Mr Hagar said. But Mr Justice Sinclair rejected Wavell's story. "You were a victim of your own greed," he told Wavell, sentencing her to five years in prison, and making a recommendation that she be deported on completion of the sentence. The Judge said he was convinced Wavell was part of a deliberate scheme of importation. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 18 Dec 79 p 48]

CANNABIS OIL IMPORTING CHARGE--Auckland, 21 Dec (PA)--A Wellington law student changed his plea to guilty today on a charge of importing \$50,000 worth of cannabis oil and resin into New Zealand. Mr J. B. Bergin, SM, remanded Michael Anthony Stella, 26, in custody to the Supreme Court for sentence. He refused to suppress Stella's name. Police said that on November 26 Stella was stopped at Auckland Airport by Customs officials who found bags containing two kilograms of cannabis strapped to the defendant's legs by bandages. Stella, who was returning to New Zealand from Southeast Asia, said he had been living in Thailand for four years and had been offered \$4000 to carry the drug to New Zealand by an American he had met in Singapore. Police said the resin and oil had a potential street value of more than \$50,000. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 22 Dec 79 p 3]

CSO: 5320

PAKISTAN

REFINING ADDS NEW DIMENSION TO PAKISTAN DRUG SMUGGLING

Calcutta THE SUNDAY STATESMAN in English 6 Jan 80 p 5

[Text] Islamabad, Jan. 5--Pakistan's illegal opium dealers have begun refining the drug into heroin, bringing a new dimension to drug smuggling from one of the world's largest opium producers, reports Reuter quoting international narcotics control officials.

The move follows a tough Government clampdown in the traditional opium poppy-growing areas in northern Pakistan and tougher controls against smuggling.

It also reflects the increasing success of drugs control in the infamous growing region of the "Golden Triangle" bordering Thailand, Laos and Burma. Mounting demand for heroin in western Europe has led suppliers to look for new sources of supply according to officials.

Until the Pakistan Government's clampdown on opium smuggling, there was little incentive to convert it into heroin here: the conversion process usually stopped short at morphine tablets, known as "Pakis." The tablets were Pakistan's illegal specialty and held a small captive market in central Asia and parts of Europe.

Opium is bulky, it smells, is easily detected and elaborate packing and concealment are necessary to smuggle it past official checkpoints.

The demand for heroin in western Europe and reduced supplies from Southeast Asia and South America is the incentive narcotics control officials fear creating a new pattern of world trade in illegal narcotics.

One worry in particular is the increasing trade of opium through Karachi port to Hong Kong.

Evidence that opium merchants in Afghanistan were also switching to heroin refining came last month when 42 kg of heroin were seized in Herat, the Afghan city close to the border with Iran and an important staging post on the main road from the Indian subcontinent to Europe.

The narcotics officials said it appeared that a refinery was operating in Kabul and Pakistani dealers were making bulk shipments across the border direct to the Afghan capital.

Pakistani opium traditionally reached Iran either south through Baluchistan or in small shipments on the backs of camels, donkeys and mules in caravan across the frontier mountains and the Afghan hinterland.

The narcotics officials in Islamabad said up to six heroin conversion factories had been set up this year in the remote and lawless tribal regions of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province.

Government control in these areas is only nominal and law and order is dispensed by tribal justice.

The officials said the chemists handling the refining were locals and there was no evidence yet of outside financing and control.

The Pakistan Government, backed by its tough martial law penalties including flogging, has outlawed all stimulants from narcotics to alcohol. It has also begun moving into the tribal areas to try to contain the poppy harvest.

Agents from Pakistan's Narcotics Control Board supply intelligence from the villages and settlements of the opium poppy growing regions and the local militia move in.

Warnings against growing the opium poppy are now broadcast from village mosques, and local criers, accompanied by drums, are touring settlements explaining the penalties.

Until this year poppy farmers were fined 5,000 rupees (500 dollars), the equivalent of the value of their annual crop, but now, in addition to the fine, the crop is uprooted.

According to local travellers, roadside farms which were covered with opium poppies last year are now bare or other crops are growing in their place.

But the more remote areas of Pakistan's northern mountain valleys were largely untouched by the Government measures and the harvest there could stay the same, the narcotics officials said.

CSO: 5300

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

CONSTABULARY DRUG SEIZURE--As a result of an intensive campaign launched by the Frontier Constabulary against smuggling, the F.C. men posted at Bara have foiled attempts on the part of smugglers and seized a number of smuggled goods from their possession the other day. The seized articles include 14 dynamites, two kgs and 400 grams of contraband charas, 600 grams opium, 9 cartridges, 10 fuses, one bicycle, 62 detonators and a large quantity of foreign cloth and crockery. Later, the accused along with the seized articles were handed over to the concerned authorities for further necessary action. [Text] [Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 10 Jan 80 p 4]

CSO: 5300

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

U.S. PERSONNEL DETAINED--Manila, 22 Jan (AFP)--Five ranking U.S. Air Force officers have been arrested and detained on charges of alleged involvement in the smuggling of illegal drugs from Thailand and other Southeast Asian sources. Sources at the U.S. Clark Air Base, 80 kms (50 miles) north of Manila, in a published report today did not identify the officers and did not say when the arrests were made. They said however that court martial proceedings would be instituted against the men after the pre-trial hearing being conducted by Clark's Office of Special Investigation (OSI) was completed. Investigators discovered the officers' link to the case after questioning a Clark hospital nurse in connection with the killing allegedly by Filipino thugs late last year of another Clark nurse, Capt. Mary Byrd, near the base. Philippine narcotics authorities have tagged the sprawling military installation as well as the Sumic Naval Station, 92 kms (58 miles) northwest of here, as sources of dangerous drugs. [Text] [OW220613 Hong Kong AFP in English 0518 GMT 22 Jan 80 OW]

CSO: 5300



SINGAPORE

SMUGGLING OF MINUTE AMOUNTS OF DRUGS FROM MALAYSIA

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 4 Nov 79 p 10

[Text]

**SINGAPORE, Sat. —** With large-scale drug smuggling across the causeway at a standstill, smugglers last year switched to a new pattern in trafficking drugs.

The drugs were brought into Singapore in minute amounts — an operation which the

Customs call "ant traffic."

Customs sources said today the total amounts brought in through ant traffic was well above that smuggled in the previous years.

Records show that 233 cases of drugs were detected last year

compared to 122 cases the previous year.

Earlier, it was thought that the figures may be higher this year, but indications are that the traffic here has been badly hit by drought and the political situation in Indo-China and the Golden Triangle, which comprise of Laos, Vietnam and Thailand.

Though the total amount brought in at 123 surpassed that of 1977, Customs officers estimate that the figure will be well below last year's.

A source said a total number of 125 cases of drugs were detected in the first 10 months of this year.

He added: "Though there is nothing to worry, we will exercise vigilance and an effective antidote will be worked out to take the 'bite' off the ant traffic."

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

HEROIN TRAFFICKER EXECUTED IN CHANGI PRISON

Singapore THE STRAITS TIMES in English 3 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

DRUG trafficker Lim Heng Yap (above), 27, was hanged at Changi Prison yesterday.

He is the fifth person to be executed under the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1973.

Lim, of Butterworth, was found guilty in November 1976 of trafficking in 1,832.7 grams of diamorphine (heroin) along Upper Paya Lebar Road in January 1978.

His appeal against sentence and conviction was dismissed by the Court of Criminal Appeal in January last year.

Lim's petition for special leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was dismissed by the Lords Committee of the Privy Council on May 10, last year.

**Last chance**

He did not make use of his last chance — an appeal for clemency from President Sheares.

During the eight-day trial the High Court heard that Lim was seen by two narcotics officers taking a parcel to a provision shop at Upper Paya Lebar Road.

On another trip to the shop, a few minutes later, he spotted one of the officers. He started to run but was arrested after a chase. The parcel was sent for chemical analysis and found to contain diamorphine.

Eleven people sentenced to death under the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1973 are waiting for the results of their appeals.

CSO: 5300

SINGAPORE

BRITISH DETECTIVES INVESTIGATE MURDER OF SUSPECTED PUSHER

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Nov 79 p 19

[Text]

**SINGAPORE, Tues. —** Two British detectives are in Singapore to carry out investigations into the murder of suspected drug trafficker Christopher Johnstone, whose handless body was found in Lancashire last month.

Johnstone, known locally as Mr. Asia because of his frequent travels in the region, owned a shop in Singapore and spent a good deal of this year here.

The detectives, from the Lancashire Constabulary, cannot be identified or contacted during their visit here, an official of the British High Commission said today.

During their stay they will make contacts with their Singaporean opposite numbers and may travel to Bangkok. Johnstone, 35, was a New Zealander. His body was found in a disused

quarry near Chorley, Lancashire, last month. Five men have been charged with his murder in Britain.

Local Singapore police investigations here have shown that he lived here in a luxury apartment and ran a tropical fish shop and export business. He also had business interests in Malaysia.

**No indications**

The Singapore police have said they have found no indications that he was connected with drug trafficking while he was here, but reports from New Zealand and Australia say he was known in drug circles.

A New Zealand narcotics official came here last week and was in contact with the local police and made investigations about a woman Johnstone was known to have been living with here, according to New Zealand sources. — Reuter.

CSO: 5300

THAILAND

DOCTORS CHARGED WITH HELPING DRUG KING LAO SU ESCAPE

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 7 Dec 79 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Two Doctors Charged With Aiding Lao Su Escape From Prison"]

[Text] Two doctors, one male and one female, have been charged with the serious crimes of helping heroin king Lao Su escape and, while working as officials, carrying out their duties in a dishonest way. Both defendants have continually denied the accusations.

At the criminal court, on 6 December 1979 at approximately 1130 hours, the public prosecutor's office charged the first defendant, Dr Utai Dirawanin, a doctor at the special prison in Bangkok, and the second defendant, Dr Nong Lak Chunsiri, a doctor at the Central Hospital, with joining together in carrying out their duties in illegal and dishonest ways that led to losses.

The accusations charged that, between 20 August and 25 October 1977, the defendants, together with Mr Amnuai Papchroen, who was charged on 11 September 1979, and several other people who have not been charged, joined together to carry out the following illegal acts: On 20 August 1977, officials from the Drug Control Center arrested Mr Lao Su, AKA Sawang Saesu and Waen Ko, a major drug dealer, and prosecuted the case since he had heroin in his possession which he was intending to sell. Finally, the head of the revolutionary committee issued Order No 13 of 2 November 1977 ordering the execution of Mr Lao Su but it seems that Mr Lao Su managed to escape while being held prisoner at the Bangkok city prison. He pretended to be sick and had prison officials take him to defendant No 1 for treatment. During the examination, Mr Lao Su pretended to be sick and so defendant No 1 falsely judged him to be ill and reported that Mr Lao Su was ill, that he had marks on his

head from being beaten, that the right side of his head hurt and that he was deaf in the left ear and that he should, therefore, be sent to a specialist for treatment at the Central Hospital.

The defendant's intention was for Mr Lao Su to have a chance to go for treatment outside the prison so he could find a way to escape. On 14 October 1977, defendant No 2, who was a doctor at the Central Hospital, examined Mr Lao Su and falsely reported that the patient was in great pain and that his head and ear hurt and admitted him for treatment at the Central Hospital. Therefore, Mr Lao Su did not have to return to the prison and was placed under guard and treated in a room at the Central Hospital.

And then on 25 October 1977 Mr Lao Su escaped from the Central Hospital. Mr Amnuai Papchroen, who has already been charged, and several others helped him to escape. The acts of the two defendants mentioned above, which involved dereliction of duty and corruption, have created losses for the Penitentiary Department, the Police Department and others. These were illegal acts. After that, in November 1979, the police detained the two defendants and investigated the case. The investigation turned up enough evidence and, therefore, they asked the court to punish the two defendants.

Yesterday, the 6th, the court set a date for the trial. The two defendants have denied the charges and will fight the case. The first defendant has put up property valued at 357,000 [baht] as bail, with Mr Surin Sirayanyong acting as guarantor. The second defendant has put up personal property valued at 245,300 [baht] as bail. Mr Sanguan Sittichai, the chief criminal court judge, has given the two defendants permission to post bail of 50,000 baht per person and has retained the land deeds and cash. The court has set 9 December 1979 at 0900 hours as the date and time of the trial.

11943  
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AMERICAN ARRESTED WITH HEROIN

Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 17 Dec 79 pp 1, 16

[Article: "American Arrested With 1 Million Baht Worth of Heroin"]

[Text] Customs officials arrested an American passing through the country for having 1 million baht worth of heroin hidden in his suitcase. He admitted that he was taking it to a drug dealer in America.

At 1830 hours yesterday, as Mr Rim Saengsari, the Don Muang Airport customs chief, was checking departing passengers, he discovered an American, named Kurt Arthur Newman, age 25, carrying a large suitcase in a strange manner. He therefore opened the suitcase and searched both sections. He found nine large bags of No 4 heroin weighing 3,200 grams, which is 3.2 kilograms. The total value of this in Thailand is approximately 1 million baht. If sold in the United States its value would be millions of baht.

During the investigation, Mr Kurt Arthur Newman confessed that he had purchased all the heroin in Pattaya and was taking it to the United States to sell. He intended to travel by way of Singapore on Thai Airways flight No D.G. 401, but he was trapped and arrested first. After checking his statement, he was turned over to First Lieutenant Supot Atsawanon, the officer on duty at Control Section 7, Sam Yot Control Division, for further handling of the case.

11943  
CSO: 5300

THAILAND

AMERICAN ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF HEROIN

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 17 Dec 79 pp 1,16

[Article: "[Heroin] of Great Value Stuffed in Speakers to Fly Home"]

[Text] Chiangmai police arrested an American carrying heroin, with an overseas value of 10 million baht, that was hidden in stereo speakers. She was arrested before she boarded an airplane at Chiangmai.

The DAO SIAM reporter assigned to Chiangmai Province reported that yesterday, the 16th, Captain Ittipon Radanapon, the head of the Dangerous Drugs Control Unit in Chiangmai Province received a report that, on the 16th of this month, a heroin smuggler would take a Thai Airways flight leaving at 0930 hours.

At that time, Captain Ittipon, together with Dr Chai Suttikrom and a unit of police, rushed to the Chiangmai airport at 0800 hours to ask for the cooperation of Mr Krairat Pungkam, the head of the Chiangmai Province customs office, and Lieutenant Colonel Totsapon, the head of the Chiangmai Provincial Immigration Service, in order to check the luggage of the passengers leaving on that flight.

At that moment the authorities mentioned above saw an American negro woman carrying many bags enter the airport terminal. She had a suspicious manner and, therefore, they conducted a search. They later learned that her name was Mrs Carolin N Sosan, age 27, an American negro. The investigation showed that she was carrying two bags of No 4 Drasingto Yiap Lok heroin weighing 2 kilograms, valued at approximately 600,000 baht in Thailand and at 10 million

baht in America. The heroin was stuffed in a pair of stereo speakers. After that, she was turned over to First Lieutenant Sittipon Sichantap, the officer on duty at the Chiangmai district police station, for further handling of the case.

From the investigation conducted by the authorities, it has been learned that Mrs Carolin [N Sosan] was an American negro from Los Angeles in the United States. She had arrived in Thailand with her American boyfriend 10 days before she was arrested by the authorities for carrying heroin as discussed above.

11943  
CSO: 5300



THAILAND

BRIEFS

TRAFFICKERS IN CHIANG MAI--With a lightning-like strike, police disguised themselves as buyers in a huge heroin bust in the center of Chiang Mai City. Heroin worth 100 million baht was confiscated with the suspects. Investigation by Pol Col Suphan Krongthon, Chiang Mai Province Police Commander revealed that there was a clandestine heroin selling agent in the area of the Superhighway just 500 meters from the highway patrol police station. They hurriedly went to that location accompanied by Pol Lt Col Sanam Khumuang, chief inspector, and Pol Lt Col Aram Chanphen, deputy chief inspector. As they neared the area, Commander Chaiphet ordered the officers to disguise themselves as ordinary people to buy heroin in the quantity desired. When they met at the appointed place for the exchange, the large-scale dealer sent two males to bring a paper bag to the location. At the appropriate time, Col Suphan ordered that the two males be immediately arrested along with the evidence. They were turned over to Pol 1st Lt Phayoong Nimathip, the duty officer in the Chiang Mai police station. It was later revealed that [the suspects were] Mr Net Krongkham, 30, of house number 345, Charoen Prathet Rd, Chang Khlan Subdistrict, Muang Chiang Mai District and Mr Thawee-phong Makhayaboon, 28, of house number 10/11 Chotama Rd, Soi 4, Chang Khlan Subdistrict in Muang Chiang Mai District. The heroin in the paper bags was No 4 heroin. There were three bags and they contained 4 coffee straws with a total weight of 4 kilograms. The total value was 300,000 baht if sold in Thailand. Had it been sold abroad, it would have been worth 85 million baht. The police are holding the two men for prosecution. [Text] [Bangkok TAWAN SIAM in Thai 2 Nov 79 pp 1,16] 9430-R

MARIHUANA IN NORTHEAST--Police raid marihuana fields, arrest growers, seize 2,000 kilograms of marihuana with a value of nearly 2 million baht and all equipment. Pol Lt Col Chamnien Phonsurat, deputy provincial police commander of Udonthani reported that at 0400 hours yesterday (26 Oct), 20 police officials from the Udonthani Provincial Police headquarters and 23 officers from Na Klang District, 23 from the Special Operations Unit, 45 from the Na Klang District Defense Command Center and 300 Thai Volunteers for National Defense from Nakae, Nong Khlokhok, Chareon Wangplapom in Nakae Subdistrict of Na Klang District joined together in a sweep operation to arrest the marihuana growers in the area of the Phu Wiang mountains, in Nakae Subdistrict of Na Klang District. The results of that sweep were that 11 marihuana fields, one water pump, rubber tubing for watering the marihuana

along with much other equipment was discovered. The perpetrators were not found. The officials pulled up a total of 2,000 kilograms of marihuana. This was valued at about 1 million baht. The water pump they seized was held as evidence at the Na Klang District police station. Further investigation by the officials revealed that the cultivators of this marihuana lived in Nakhon Phanom, but their exact residence is still unknown. Officials will pursue them for arrest and subsequent prosecution. [Text] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 28 Oct 79 pp 1,16] 9438-R

CSO: 5300

CANADA

BRIEFS

ARRESTS ON DRUG CHARGES--The police of the Montreal Urban Community arrested four individuals Wednesday evening in the La Remise tavern at 540 Boucher in connection with a drug case. The arrested persons are: Jacques Desjardins, 24 years old, who will be accused of trafficking and conspiracy; Guy Daze, 21 years old, Louis Methot, 28 years old, and Paul Gill, 27 years old, who will face charges of possession of drugs. The arrested individuals had in their possession some 3,190 capsules of LSD, 22 grams of hashish, and a small quantity of marihuana, the total having an estimated value of \$13,000 on the black market. Three more persons were arrested Thursday evening in connection with trafficking in heroin. The police recovered some 15 grams of narcotics valued at \$6,000. Marcel Beauregard, 21 years old, of 10335 Christophe-Colomb; Oman Boyadjian, 39 years old, a Lebanese residing at 131 Fifth Avenue in Laval; and Stanley Kirouac, 29 years old, of 1845 Dandurand in Montreal were charged with trafficking, conspiracy and possession of drugs. [Text] [Montreal LA PRESSE in French 19 Jan 80 p A 28]

COCAINE SEIZED IN MONTREAL--Two Venezuelan citizens appeared in court yesterday under the accusation of having imported 1,500 grams of cocaine, as reported by Inspector Gilles Favreau of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Jose Oslander Velasquez Ortega, 25 years old, and Freddy Antonio Contreras Altuve, 23 years old, both residing in Caracas, were arrested this week at Dorval Airport. The customs officers discovered the drug concealed inside a teddy bear bearing the emblem of the 1980 Olympic Games. According to Mr Favreau, the drug has a market value of 200,000 dollars. [Text] [Montreal LE DEVOIR in French 19 Jan 80 p 13]

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

SHIP, PLANES, VEHICLES, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Dec 79 pp 1-A, 9-A

[Text] State security forces dealt a harsh blow to the gangs operating on the Atlantic coast, arresting 41 persons and seizing 30 tons of marihuana, 5 planes, 6 motor vehicles and an ocean-going vessel.

The military authorities reported that the operations were carried out in the Atlantic coast departments of Magdalena, Cesar, Guajira and Bolivar and that units from the Second Brigade, the Rondon Task Force and the La Popa Battalion took part in them.

The commander of the Second Brigade, Gen Jose Maria Villareal, said that 30 tons of marihuana that were ready for export were confiscated in Punta de Remedios (Upper Guajira). Twenty persons were arrested during the operation and six vehicles were seized that the drug traffickers used to transport the narcotics.

He also pointed out that a U.S.-registered light plane was detained in Santa Marta with two persons on board who are presumably involved in the trafficking of hard drugs.

The Defense Ministry reported, in addition, that in other moves against drug smugglers, 19 Colombian and 2 American citizens were charged with trafficking and are now in the custody of the authorities. Three planes and a ship were seized in these operations.

The aircraft that were seized are two executive light planes and a DC-3 whose fuel tanks had been enlarged for a longer cruising range.

The descriptions and registration numbers of the aircraft are as follows: a Beechcraft light plane (N95-H), a Cessna 210 (N6-48) and the DC-3.

The Ministry also noted that the remains of a light plane, whose point of departure has not been determined, were found near Becerril (Cesar). It is not known whether there were fatalities in the accident.

The ship that was seized and that is now in the custody of the appropriate authorities at the Barranquilla marine terminal, is on file under the name "Johana."

"The strikes," a Defense Ministry source said, "were carried out as part of the intensive campaign that is being waged on the Atlantic coast to eradicate drug trafficking."

The individuals arrested and the drugs, planes and vehicles that were confiscated were placed in the custody of the appropriate authorities.

8743  
CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

CLANDESTINE AIRFIELDS RAIDED, OTHER SEIZURES

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 7 Dec 79 p 18-E

[Text] Members of the La Popa Battalion and the Rondon Task Force uncovered three clandestine airfields in the crackdown on drugs that is going on in the northern part of the country, the army press office reported in Bogota.

The operations led to the arrest of seven persons, two of them American citizens, and to the seizure of large amounts of ethyl gasoline, marihuana, barbiturate tablets and tools for the maintenance of large and small planes.

The Strikes

The first assault on the drug traffickers was launched by the military personnel of the La Popa Battalion at the site identified as "Pista de Pajaro." They seized a light plane with the registration number N95-H, which was piloted by Claude Try, who was carrying pilot's license No 384135, issued in Miami.

The members of the Rondon Task Force carried out the second operation at Cotimana in the jurisdiction of Buena Vista, Guajira, where they confiscated fifty-five 55-gallon drums of ethyl gasoline, 35 drums of oil, a Toyota camper, a 38-caliber long revolver, 2 airplane batteries, 2 telephone handsets and a lubricator.

This operation led to the arrest of Rafael Andres Angulo Jimenez, Rafael Lopez, Jesus Barrios, Segundo Roman Epiayu and Pascual Isaac de la Hoz Jimenez.

These individuals are currently being questioned in the custody of the appropriate authorities.

The third blow was dealt at the site called Paroa. The following seizures were made here: 11 boxes containing enormous amounts of

Mandrax tablets, 16 packages of compressed marihuana, 55 gallons of aircraft gasoline and a hydraulic pump and engine.

Close land and air surveillance by the military has been established at sites considered nerve centers, as part of the campaign against the trafficking of marihuana and hard drugs along our country's Atlantic coast.

8743

CSO: 5300

COLOMBIA

FOLLOW-UP ON TRIMMINO DRUG ARREST

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Dec 79 p 2-A

[Text] Relatives of car dealer Francisco Trimmino have claimed that he was forcibly taken from the apartment he owns and transferred to another containing the 80 kilograms of cocaine that he is charged with possessing.

Martha Uribe, a sister-in-law of Trimmino, explained that he lives at No 80-40 6th Avenue, from where he was forcibly removed on Sunday night and taken to 5th Avenue and 70th Street.

According to Miss Uribe's account, nine men and one woman took part in the operation.

The car salesman's sister-in-law acknowledged that the apartment in which the drug was found is owned by Trimmino, but she noted that there are persons who can testify that the property is administered by the firm Cardenas y Pena, which apparently rented it to Gildardo Quintero, who is also under arrest.

In her opinion, her brother-in-law has been the object of "the most unjust arrest and the most serious harm inflicted on a person."

She asserted that there are witnesses to the forcible transfer of Trimmino from one apartment to the other and that during the incident the door to the premises was forced open.

The status of the well-known car dealer will be decided on Tuesday by 64th Criminal Court Judge Luis Edgar Martinez Lozada.

The two men suspected of cocaine possession have already submitted to questioning before him.

Judge Martinez Lozada also heard sworn testimony from other individuals.

The drug will be incinerated this Monday in his presence. According to the Narcotics Squad of the Attorney General's Office, the cocaine is 98 percent pure.

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CSO: 5300



COLOMBIA

BRIEFS

TEXTILES FOR DRUGS--A shocking barter operation is going on in the country: textiles from the United States and other countries are arriving in exchange for marihuana shipments. The disclosure was made yesterday by Development Minister Gilberto Echeverri Mejia, who went on to say that the illicit incoming textiles are causing extremely serious losses for the domestic textile industry at a time when it has managed to rebound from the deep crisis that it underwent in the past. In statements on the programs "Five Reporters and the Figure of the Week" (Caracol Network) and "Technicians and Politicians" (Todelar), Dr Echeverri Mejia analyzed various aspects of the economic situation and expressed his satisfaction with the way it has developed over the year drawing to a close. [Excerpts] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Dec 79 p 1] 8743

ARRESTS IN META DEPARTMENT--Villavicencio, 6 December--Three drug traffickers, a Cuban, an American and a Colombian, fell into the hands of units from this city's airborne battalion as they were flying in on an American plane, presumably to purchase drugs. The authorities ordered the seizure of the plane as it was flying over a region near Mapiripan in the department of Meta. Captured were Antonio Mariano Guerra, a Cuban; Rafael Gutierrez, a Colombian, and Franklyn Peacock, an American. [Arnoldo Falla] [Text] [Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 8 Dec 79 p 12-E] 8743

CSO: 5300

ECUADOR

SEVEN ARRESTED FOR COCAINE, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKING

Quito EL TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Dec 79 p 24

[Text] Seven drug traffickers were arrested in the past few days during raids conducted by Pichincha Interpol agents, and 21,300 grams of marihuana and 1,568 grams of cocaine paste were confiscated.

In this connection, on 3 December, at around 0900 hours, the following Ecuadoreans were arrested: Rovello Gonzalez Belisario, Jaramillo Esparza Armando, Aviles Venegas Richard and Sancho Auz Maria who had in their possession 2,900 grams of marihuana which they were transporting hidden under the cab seat of a Toyota pickup truck with Guayas license plate number 15659.

Interrogation

When interrogated, the prisoners who were traveling from the city of Guayaquil said that they had driven to the place known as "La Punta," located on the San Miguel River, on the northeastern border with Colombia, where they bought the marihuana from Colombian citizens.

The prisoners intended to transport the drug to Guayaquil where they planned to smoke part of the marihuana and to sell the rest.

The vehicle was stopped in accordance with the law, and its occupants were turned over to the Assignment [Sorteos] Office, Judician Department of Pichincha.

Another Arrest

Elsewhere, in the early morning hours on 5 December, Lara Carvajal Miguel, from Esmeralda, was arrested as the result of intensive activities by Interpol during festivities in the capital city.

At the time of his arrest, this Ecuadorean was riding on an interprovincial service bus bound for the city of Santo Domingo de los Colorados where he planned to deliver marihuana to a "contact." In his possession, the police found 3,800 grams of the drug which, according to the prisoner's statements, he had just purchased on the northeastern border with Colombia.

He said later that he was transporting the drug at the request of a man named Montano.

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CSO: 5300

MEXICO

NEWLY TRAINED FORCES JOIN ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN

H. Matamoros EL BRAVO in Spanish 9 Jan 80 p 10

[Text] The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic will reinforce the ranks of the Federal Judicial Police when, in the near future, 70 members graduate from the training school affiliated with that entity.

This will undoubtedly reinforce the Federal Judicial Police group detailed to Matamoros, according to an announcement made yesterday by the local commander of the Federal Judicial Police, Victor Manuel Martinez Guerra, who added that the antidrug campaign is succeeding day by day.

The intensive campaigns against the drug traffickers in this area are being led by the second commander, Manuel Espindola, and concentrated in Nuevo Laredo, with a radius of activity covering the states of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and Tamaulipas.

Espindola has been working with an average of 60 agents within his jurisdiction, a number that will increase when the new generation of agents graduates from the training school.

It was learned that the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic has been initiating new methods which have been properly planned, on which the Federal Judicial Police have been working, so that the activity of that policy entity will not be so annoying to native and foreign tourists, especially at the highway surveillance posts.

The image of the Federal Judicial Police must change, and hence each group is being given more equipment and, at the same time, strict instructions on how to conduct themselves in the surveillance campaigns, in addition to uniform garb which will make it possible for them to identify themselves completely.

At present, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic is comprised of a chain of command consisting of a director, an assistant director, two commanders, 20 second commanders distributed in 13 different parts of the country, as well as 50 group chiefs, including the one in Matamoros, and a total of 560 police agents distributed throughout the nation, depending on the needs of each of its zones.

Improvements in the Local Commandership and the Agency of the Federal Public Ministry

Furthermore, investments approved by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic are being carried out in the building housing the local commandership of the Federal Judicial Police and the agency of the Federal Public Ministry.

The building, which has been occupied by those federal entities for several months, has had some material defects until recently.

With the aforementioned investment, each of the departments in the building is being made more functional, and is being provided with carpeting, air conditioning and heating equipment and other items, including working equipment for the agents.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

FEDERAL SECURITY GROUP CHIEF WANTED FOR EXTORTION

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 7 Jan 80 Sec B p 5

[Text] At any moment, the Federal Judicial Police agents under orders from Comdr Manuel Espindola Martinez will arrest Rafael Chao Lopez who, during the past few months, taking advantage of the position that he held as group chief of the Federal Directorate of Security, engaged in extortion among persons operating outside of the law on the Tamaulipas border.

The second district judge issued a warrant for the arrest of Chao Lopez and other individuals presumed guilty of the crime of kidnapping and many others.

The aforementioned individual has not been arrested because he filed an appeal for protection against the order for arrest issued against him.

However, he lost the protection in the fourth circuit associated court to which he had submitted the appeal for review; because the third district judge in Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, denied him protection from the justice system of the union.

In view of this fact, Chao Lopez had used up all the appeals available to him, and hence the order for his arrest is still in effect.

The aforementioned individual is wanted in connection with a trial wherein many probes were conducted by the Federal Public Ministry concerning numerous complaints of kidnapping and extortion.

Among the drug traffickers subjected to abduction and extortion by Chao Lopez and his accomplices is Sandalio Pena, from whom they took 1 million pesos; Ramon Garcia, from whom 4 million pesos were taken; Baldomero Peña, from whom 2 million were taken; and the brothers Saul and Erasmo Garcia Cantu, from whom sums of from 5 to 20 million pesos were taken.

All of them were kidnapped on various occasions in the towns of Ciudad Mier, Miguel Aleman and Reynosa.

According to the official records, Chao Lopez and his agents obtained vast sums of money using threats of death, physical and moral pressure, as well as threats of arresting and holding them for trial.

The agent of the Federal Public Ministry, Nicolas Martinez Cerda, told EL MANANA that the crime of kidnapping of which Chao Lopez and his agents are accused "is comprised of illegal deprivation of liberty, demands for money or other equivalent resources."

He said that their liability is increased if the money demanded has been turned over, and hence the crime has been committed; and is made even worse with all the aggravating circumstances.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

CUSTOMS PERSONNEL CHARGED WITH OPENING ANTIDRUG EQUIPMENT

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 9 Jan 80 Sec A p 2

[Text] After destroying the seals and padlocks on two trailers from Mississippi (in the United States) carrying to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic a shipment of electronic apparatus and equipment that NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration) provided to Mexico for the campaign against and detection of drugs, a commander, a corporal and two guards from the First Fiscal Inspection and Customs Vigilance Zone were arrested by Federal Judicial Police agents.

The coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies, Alfredo Aaron Juaréz Jimenez, announced that those presumed guilty of the aforementioned acts are Comdr Enrique Capdeville Orozco, Corp Salvador Diaz Loera and guards Antonio Gutierrez and Antonio Carrillo, who were released with legal reservation by the federal prosecutor, Jaime Eugenio Torres Espinoza.

The official in question added that, at 0930 hours yesterday, accompanied by Torres Espinoza and several Federal Judicial Police agents under orders from Group Chief Florentino Radilla Gallardo, he had taken over the inspection post at kilometer 26 to investigate the breaking of the seals and padlocks on two trailers that were being driven by a "confidential team" to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

Torres Espinoza confirmed the fact that two trailer trucks with the trade name "Sons of Biloxi," from Mississippi, which were carrying the aforementioned equipment, showed signs of the seals having been broken and the locks securing the doors of the vehicles having been forced.

When the probe began, FJP agent Luis Soto Silva, who was assigned with another individual to guard the trailers, said that, on Monday night, they had arrived at the inspection post in order to continue their journey to Mexico; but that, on that site, the acting commander, Enrique Capdeville Orozco, flatly refused to allow the vehicles to continue their trip, despite the fact that the pertinent documents and customs declarations had been shown to him.

Taking advantage of the fact that the drivers and guards of the shipment were talking with the personnel of the First Customs Zone, Capdeville Orozco ordered the youth Andres Polanco Lara to destroy the padlocks and seals of the trucks with a crowbar.

This operation was not witnessed by the agents, who were given permission a few moments later by Capdeville to continue on their way.

The vehicles were parked a few meters in front of the inspection post, so as to continue their journey in the morning, but, when they attempted to leave, the breakage that had occurred was noticed.

As a result, Juarez Jimenez ordered the arrest of the customs personnel who had been on duty at the time of the incident.

When questioned in the office of the federal prosecutor, Capdeville Orozco, Diaz Loera, Gutierrez and Carrillo flatly denied having been the ones who broke the seals and padlocks.

However, upon being interrogated, Andres Polanco Lara stated that he had committed that destruction because of orders given him by Comdr Capdeville Orozco, and that the other customs personnel undertook to inspect the contents of the trailer trucks.

Finally, Juarez Jimenez commented: "I know no further details, because Torres Espinoza is the one conducting the preliminary penal investigation of this incident."

Moreover, FJP Group Chief Florentino Radilla Gallardo said that he did not know whether the equipment contained in the trailer trucks had been damaged, because the experts on the subject in Mexico City will be responsible for inspecting it.

2909  
CSO: 5330



MEXICO

RESULTS OF ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN IN THREE STATES ANNOUNCED

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 30 Dec 79 Sec B p 7

[Text] A total of 785 individuals arrested, over 20 million pesos worth of drugs seized, 217 vehicles confiscated and 311 weapons seized were the results of the successful antidrug campaign undertaken by Federal Judicial Police agents in the states of Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas between 1 January of this year and the present.

This announcement was made by Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez, coordinator of the Federal Public Ministry agencies in the three states, who also stated that, during the 12 months of the year, 311 warrants for arrest issued by district judges against individuals presumed guilty of federal crimes had been executed.

In conformance with the confidence placed in him by the general director of the Federal Judicial Police, Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, Comdr Margarito Mendez Rico (who was transferred to another state in September) combated the criminal rings with devastating force, destroying veritable markets which had been established on the basis of illegal and criminal activities such as the trafficking of hard drugs.

However, Mendez Rico was needed in other states, which is the reason for his transfer in early September.

Appointed to replace him was Comdr Manuel Espindola Martinez, who successfully continued the campaign against the drug traffic, as well as against the illegal trafficking of those wishing to be day laborers.

Juarez Jimenez disclosed that, from 1 January to date, in Zone 11 (Nuevo Leon, Coahuila and Tamaulipas), the Federal Judicial Police sized 91 tons and 66 kilograms of marihuana, 2 kilograms of novocaine, 6 kilograms of heroin, 7.017 kilograms of hashish, 5.017 kilograms of cocaine, 3 kilograms and 100 grams of opium, 37.645 kilograms of cannabis indica seed, 3,231.5 kilograms of peyote, 11 grams of morphine and 1,193,000 tablets and capsules comparable to drugs.

As a result of the foregoing, 785 individuals were arrested, and 311 weapons, 15,085 cartridges, 13 magazines and 217 vehicles were confiscated from them.

Juarez Jiménez concluded by saying: "Obeying instructions from the attorney general of the republic, Oscar Flores Sanchez, the drug traffic on all levels and all types of illegal activities were combated, with the result that many individuals who had been acting outside of the law are now behind bars, because they were brought to trial for the crimes that they committed."

2909

CSO: 5330

MEXICO

RESULTS OF 1979 ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN SUMMARIZED

Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 4 Jan 80 pp 1, 4

[Text] Cruz Lopez Garca, coordinator for Zone 006 of the permanent campaign against the drug traffic, under the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, described the results accrued in 1979 from the action taken by that entity to prevent the planting, cultivation and harvesting of drugs, as positive.

In an overall summary of activities, Lopez Garza noted that 1,043 persons had been arrested, and found guilty of the possession, planting, cultivation, harvesting, transportation or distribution of marihuana and poppies, or products derived from them.

The amounts of grass, seed, opium gum, heroin, cocaine, toxic pills and other narcotics seized by this coordinating group during the year were worth approximately 500 million pesos on the market, but, aside from their intrinsic value, what was more important was the harm that was prevented from thousands of individuals who would have consumed those drugs, commented the Zone 006 coordinator.

But the action taken by the forces from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, with the assistance of the Mexican Army, proved extremely effective, according to the federal official, since poppy and marihuana plantations were destroyed on the boundaries of the states of Sinaloa, Sonora, Chihuahua and Durango which, if they had not been detected on time and quickly destroyed, would have produced about 350 billion pesos on the black market.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

PEYOTE LABORATORY DISCOVERED, TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Drugs Seized

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 25 Dec 79 Sec B p 5

[Text] Mexico City, 24 December--Over 50 million pesos worth of cocaine and peyote was seized this morning by Federal Judicial Police agents in two operations carried out in the country, one in Coahuila and the other at the international airport in Mexico City.

In addition, a clandestine laboratory in which drugs were being processed for subsequent shipment to the United States was discovered.

The operation conducted in Coahuila by the federal agents broke up an international drug trafficking ring, when the criminals were arrested with 3,000 kilograms of peyote in their possession.

At the "La Saucedo" farm in the municipality of Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila, the federal agents arrested Margarito Martinez Carrillo, Luis Armendariz Castillo, Jose Lopez Gonzalez, Celso Castillo Garcia, Eufemio Torres Granados, Antonio Moreno Alvarado, Teodulo Castillo Armendariz and Jose Luiz Armendariz Armendariz.

The aforementioned individuals had a clandestine laboratory in which the 3,000 kilograms of peyote were to be processed, and later shipped to the United States. According to the statements made by the persons in custody, the peyote was to be sent to Austin, Texas, where Robert White Raiford Jr and Ramiro Castillo Armendariz would sell it.

Included among the drug traffickers is Margarito Martinez Carrillo, who serves as auxiliary judge for civil matters in Ramos Arizpe; as well as Ramiro Castillo Armendariz, who holds the position of communal farm commissioner at the "La Saucedo" farm.

The American, Robert White, is not under arrest, but a request for his capture has already been made to the American authorities.

In the operation carried out at the airport, the federal agents apprehended an American with three suitcases provided with false bottoms, containing 12 bags of cocaine.

Peyote Burned

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 27 Dec 79 Sec C p 8

[Text] The 3,228 kilograms of peyote which the Federal Judicial Police confiscated last Friday from eight presumed drug traffickers operating at the "La Saucedo" farm were burned on Sunday, at the instruction of the coordinator of agencies of the Federal Public Ministry, Alfredo Aaron Juarez Jimenez.

At the same time, the Federal Public Ministry opened the preliminary penal investigation of the communal farm members, Margarito Martinez Carrillo, Luis Armendariz Castillo, Jose Luis Armendariz Armendariz, Celso Castillo Garcia, Antonio Moreno Alvarado, Jose Lopez Gonzalez, Eufemio Torres Granados and Teodulo Castillo Armendariz, as individuals presumed guilty of committing a crime against health in its various degrees.

Seized from a clandestine laboratory which they had set up at the "La Saucedo" communal farm, in the municipality of Ramos Arizpe, Coahuila, were seven drums of solvent, each containing 200 liters; 65 empty jars and 23 jars containing peyote; a portable washstand containing peyote which had already been processed; nine empty glass demijohns, four single-burner grills, two two-burner grills, one three-burner grill and six burners with ducts.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

DRUG DEFENDANTS RELEASED ON TECHNICALITIES

Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 16 Dec 79 Sec B p 4

[Text] The third district judge handed down a final decision regarding trial 50-978 held against Jose Natividad Quezada Hernandez and five other individuals who, with the exception of the former, were released for lack of evidence to prove the existence of a crime against health for which they were remanded by the Federal Public Ministry.

Following a long legal battle, the defender of the accused, Alberto Pinto Arreola proved the innocence of the defendants Delia Lozano de Quezada, her sister, Irma Lozano Rodriguez, Jose Luis Perez Martinez, Maximimo Alvarado Puente and Isaias Presas Martinez, who were acquitted, and were given an absolute release on Friday night.

All had been accused of a crime against health in the degrees of transportation, trafficking and possession of marihuana, as well as in the sub-degree of illegal exporting of the same drug.

On the other hand, in the same case a prison sentence of 4 years and 9 months was issued against Jose Natividad Quezada, who will probably be released on bail within a few weeks.

Records which appeared in the trial indicate that, in February of last year, federal agents arrested the aforementioned persons when 15 kilograms of marihuana were seized on the "Los Cuarentas" farm owned by Natividad Quezada, located in the vicinity of Matamoros, Tamaulipas.

The drugs had allegedly been purchased by Natividad Hernandez on 22 February, according to the statement made by Jose Luis Perez Martinez, Maximimo Alvarado Puente and Isaias Presas Martinez.

Nevertheless, through a series of duly certified and notarized documents, his defender, Alberto Pinto Arreola, proved that, on the date when he allegedly received the drugs at the "Los Cuarenta" farm, namely, 22 February, Quezada Hernandez was in the nation's capital; because, exactly 2 days earlier, he submitted a formal complaint to the attorney general of the

republic, to the effect that he had been tortured and that 1 million pesos had been extorted from him by federal agents under orders from Comdr David Salman.

With the foregoing, it was demonstrated that the charge may possibly have been a result of revenge for the complaint against the Federal Judicial Police agents.

Moreover, with regard to the sisters Delia and Irma Lozano, it was legally established in the record that they were arrested in Brownsville, Texas, the former on 23 May 1977, and the latter the day before, when they were transporting 165 and 201 pounds of marihuana, respectively.

However, upon submitting evidence to the Federal Public Ministry, detective Gary Oswald, of the DEA, on his own and without authority, turned over to the consulate four bags containing samples of cannabis indica; but at no time did he prove that these drugs were precisely part of those seized from the two women, and therefore his conduct was regarded as contrary to all legal procedures.

These and other technical errors were used at the proper time by the defense of the accused, thereby proving that they were not subject to the charges made against them by the Federal Public Ministry.

2909  
CSO: 5330

MEXICO

PERUVIAN, COLOMBIAN TRAFFICKERS SEIZED

Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 23 Nov 79 p 10-A

[Text] The Federal Judicial Police has arrested three foreign drug traffickers. After a shootout, a group of Mexicans carrying marihuana in a station wagon fled.

Some 2.2 kg of pure cocaine were seized from the foreigners, and the Mexicans abandoned 650 kg of marihuana in their vehicle.

Marcos Francisco Escobar Constantino, Peruvian national, and Colombian national Alvaro Mazo Parra were arrested at the Mexico City international airport.

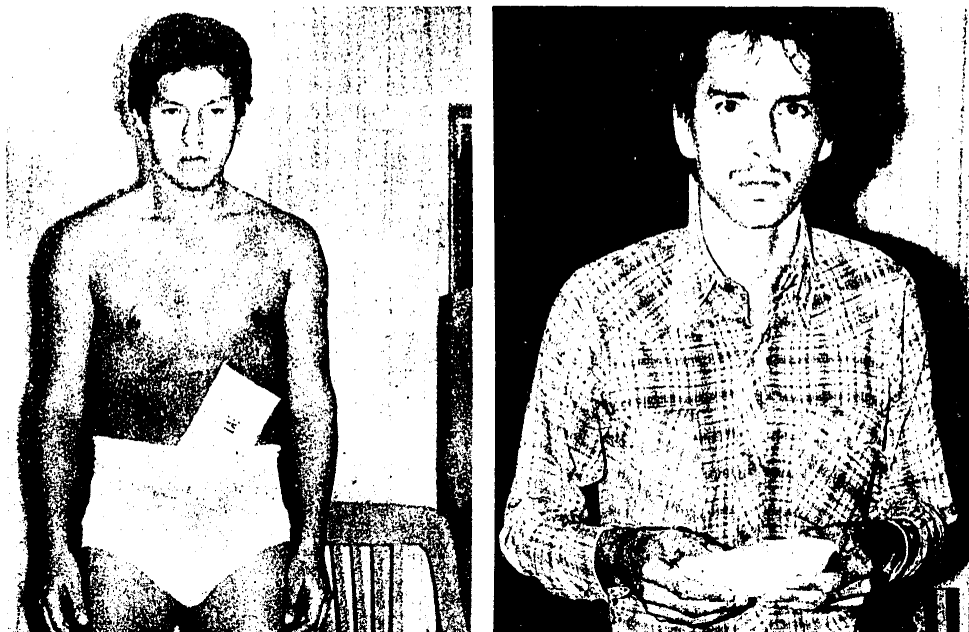
One kg of pure cocaine was found on Escobar Constantino inside elastic stockings and a belt he was wearing. He had arrived from Lima on Aeroperu flight 622. He was arrested at the international terminal.

Mazo Parra, from Colombia, had 200 grams of narcotics in the soles of his shoes, which were seized by the agents. He said that he had made two previous trips in the same manner.

He said that his contact was Mexican national Audelio Arzola Amaya, whom he had met in Bogota, Colombia, where Arzola proposed to him to travel with the drug to the capital of Durango. In that city the Mexican was arrested a few months ago during an investigation of drug trafficking.

Colombian national Clarisa Fernandez Vidal, who was on her way from Guatemala, was arrested in Talisman, Chiapas.





Drug traffickers. Marcos Francisco Escobar Constantino, Peruvian, and Colombian Alvaro Mazo Parra, who were trying to bring cocaine into Mexico, were arrested by the Federal Judicial Police at the Mexico City international airport. They were carrying the drug inside elastic stockings, a belt and shoe soles.

11635  
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

TRAFFICKERS, DOCUMENT FORGERS ARRESTED

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 22 Nov 79 p 31-A

[Text] Four members of a gang of drug traffickers and forgers of immigration documents were captured by agents of the Federal Judicial Police in San Luis Potosi, Michoacan and Tamaulipas states.

They are: Catarino Hernandez Salazar, Juan Perez Guzman, Francisco Perez Franco and Jesus Zamudio Alcantara.

The investigation started with the capture of Hernandez Salazar last Monday in front of the house No 5316 of Avenida Hidalgo, Nuevo Laredo, Tamaulipas.

Hernandez Salazar had been followed by the federal agents who were investigating drug traffic on that border. When he was arrested he had on him a "mica" [immigration paper] which, when examined, was found by the federal agents to be forged.

Trying to avoid being arrested, Hernandez Salazar gave to the agents the names and addresses of his accomplices. In this manner the investigators reached the town of Cuitzco in Michoacan, where they captured Federico Perez Franco and Juan Perez Guzman.

In their possession, the federal agents found a metal box with 10 forged "micas" (immigration documents for entry into the United States) and 93 more in the process of being forged.

The investigation led the federal agents to the town of Uriango, Michoacan, where they found several bales of marihuana ready to be sent to the border, and then they went to Palmillas, San Luis Potosi, where they arrested Jesus Zamudio Alcantara.

There, the federal agents seized several presses used to package marihuana, and eight more bales of the grass.

Zamudio Alcantara delivered to the investigators two automobiles which the gang used to bring marihuana into the United States, using a gasoline tank with a double bottom to do it.

Zamudio said that he and his other accomplices were engaged in forging immigration documents which they sold for between 5,000 and 10,000 pesos and pointed to Hernandez Salazar as the chief of the gang, which consisted of some 10 persons more who have not been arrested.



Juan Perez Guzman, Federico Perez Franco and Catarino Hernandez Salazar, drug traffickers and forgers of immigration papers.

11635  
CSO: 5300

MEXICO

BRIEFS

COCAINE SEIZED AT AIRPORT--Mexico City, 18 December--Approximately 50 million pesos' worth of cocaine was confiscated from a Puerto Rican who attempted to bring the drugs into our country by ingeniously concealing them in the soles and heels of five pairs of shoes which he was carrying in his luggage. William Cruz Velazquez was captured by Federal Judicial Police agents detailed to the international airport in this capital, because the drug trafficker, who arrived on flight 622 from Lima, Peru, appeared quite nervous upon going through baggage inspection. Later, when the agents searched his luggage, they found that the soles of the shoes that he was carrying in his suitcases were hollow, and they discovered the drugs, with a total weight of 2 kilograms, inside of them. He told the agents that he was bringing the drugs from Lima, Peru, to take them to the United States, where he intended to sell them on the drug black market in that country for no less than 50 million pesos, because the drugs had undergone six cuts and remained pure. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 19 Dec 79 p 3] 2909

ARMY ANTIDRUG CAMPAIGN REPORT--Mexico City, 20 December--Today, the secretary of national defense, Felix Galvan Lopez, upon leaving his meeting with President Lopez Portillo, announced that the "Condor" and "Canador" campaigns carried out by the 35 Military Zones prevented the entry of a total of 608,212 pesos to the drug trafficking network, through the destruction, seizure and burning of drugs. He said that, between 16 November and the present, they destroyed 142 hectares of poppies, 511 hectares of marihuana, and 2 hectares of mixed plantations containing poppies and marihuana. A total of 352 presumed drug traffickers were arrested, and seizures were made of 15,191 kilograms of marihuana, 363 kilograms of seed of the same drug, 38 kilograms of poppy seed and 2 kilograms of poppy gum, among other drugs. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 21 Dec 79 pp 1, 2] 2909

PERUVIANS CAUGHT WITH COCAINE--Mexico City--A Peruvian couple was arrested at the international airport in this city when attempting to bring a shipment of 3 kilograms of pure cocaine worth about 20 million pesos into the country. Jean Guy Beaudin and Patricia Ann de Beaudin arrived in Mexico City from Lima on Aero-Peru flight 622, with a suitcase provided with a

false bottom, and others which were normal. The Federal Judicial Police had been previously notified by Interpol forces of the smuggling; and the Mexican federal police only had to arrest the suspects and search the suitcases. As Ramon Herrera Esponda reported at a press conference, during the questioning to which they were subjected it was learned that the shipment was enroute to two individuals residing in Los Angeles, California, who in turn were to distribute it among movie personalities and rich business owners. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 28 Dec 79 p 4] 2909

CLANDESTINE PEYOTE LABORATORY FOUND--Mexico City--According to an official announcement made by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Federal Judicial Police discovered a clandestine laboratory for preparing drugs on the La Bauceda communal farm in the municipality of Ramos Arizpe, in the state of Coahuila. After an arduous investigation, arrests were made of Luis Armendariz Castillo, Margarito Martinez Castillo, Jose Lopez Gonzalez, Celso Castillo Garcia, Eufemio Torres Granados, Antonio Moreno Alvarado, Teodulo Castillo Armendariz and Jose Luis Armendariz. The federal agents discovered in that laboratory 3,000 kilograms of peyote, six drums of solvent each containing 200 liters, 78 vats containing traces of peyote, a vat, containing peyote extract, nine glass demijohns, seven wide earthenware jugs, six burners, one barrel, a hydraulic jack, strainers, grinding machines, plastic jars, eight gas tanks and other items. The peyote was to be sent to the United States, and the Federal Public Ministry agent learned that the contacts in the United States were Roberto White Rayford Jr and Ramiro Castillo Armendariz, residents of Austin, Texas. Margarito Martinez Carrillo is an auxiliary judge and Ramiro Castillo Armendariz is joint assignee of the Ramos Arizpe communal farm, positions which they used to engage in their illegal activities. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 29 Dec 79 pp 1, 3] 2909

HEROIN, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS CAUGHT--Yesterday, members of the Federal Judicial Police detailed to this town, under orders from Comdr Mario Aragon Zambrano, dealt the marihuana and heroin traffic two heavy blows upon breaking up two drug trafficking rings that had been operating in Nogales for some time. In the offices of the Federal Judicial Police, Comdr Aragon Zambrano himself told DIARIO that Agustin Nunez Hernandez, Isidro Hernandez Gutierrez and Elena Lopez Diaz had been arrested, and that 75 kilograms of "raw" marihuana and 125 grams of pure heroin had been confiscated from them. The capture of this drug trafficking ring took place at the residence of the first-named of the group of individuals arrested, at No 43 16 de Septiembre Street, after the federal police had conducted an exhaustive investigation. [Text] [Nogales DIARIO DE NOGALES in Spanish 3 Jan 80 p 5] 2909

PILL TRAFFICKERS SENTENCED--Five drug traffickers who are natives of Matamoros, Tamaulipas, and were captured for engaging in the illegal dealing of psychotropic substances were sentenced by the third district judge, who found all of them penally guilty of committing a crime against health in

the degrees of possession and trafficking of substances comparable to drugs. They are Alfonso Avila Castillo, Rolando Antonio Martinez Ortiz, Jose Heberto Ponce Perez, Antonio Fernandez Gordo and Andres Mendez Portilla, who will serve similar sentences of 7 years in prison and will also pay fines of 10,000 pesos apiece. On 14 December of last year, the federal agents intercepted the 1972 Chevrolet taxi stand car on Iturbide Street, between 14th and 15th, in Matamoros, Tamaulipas. It was driven by Alfonso Avila, who was found to have 2,000 "Ionamin" capsules and 396 "Isonox" tablets in his possession. He claimed to have just purchased them from his close friend, Rolando Antonio, who is the proprietor of the "San Antonio" shop. He added that he intended to sell them for 50 cents each to North Americans. Alfonso bought them for 35 cents each from Rolando, and the latter, in turn, purchased them for 5 pesos each from Antonio Fernandez Gordo, who had bought them for 4 pesos apiece from Jose Heberto Ponce Perez. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 19 Dec 79 Sec B p 5] 2909

CRACKDOWN ON TRAFFICKING PLEDGED--"I have come to work with special instructions to battle resolutely against the drug traffic in Piedras Negras. It will be a battle without quarter. We shall establish the most forceful vigilance against all violations association with federal crimes." The foregoing statement was made to EL DIARIO yesterday by Federal Judicial Police group commander, Gerardo Perez Hidalgo, during an exclusive interview granted to this morning paper yesterday. He said: "We want to create a new and better image for the entity to which we belong, our institution." The Federal Judicial Police group commander in Piedras Negras, Gerardo Perez Hidalgo, replaced Mr Raul Fuentes in that position the Saturday before last. The new group commander in this port has been working for that institution for 15 years, and has had vast experience, because he has served in this capacity in various parts of the republic. Yesterday, he met with the municipal president, Humberto Acosta, as well as with state and municipal police authorities from this port, noting that action would be coordinated among all those entities in order to put up a united front against the drug traffic and all crimes violating federal laws. [Text] [Piedras Negras EL DIARIO DE PIEDRAS NEGRAS in Spanish 24 Dec 79 Sec B p 1] 2909

PILL SMUGGLING THWARTED--A shipment of contraband toxic pills bound for the United States through the border at Tijuana worth over 48 million pesos was intercepted by the Federal Judicial Police on the Hermosillo-Guaymas section of the international highway. The official report issued by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic stated that the shipment was on a Torton truck with a double-bottom body, with registration No JV-771, driven by Victor Manuel Hernandez Martinez, who said that the shipment was taken from the Federal District bound for Tijuana, Baja California. On the body of the truck and in the doors the Federal Judicial Police found 160 polyethylen bags each containing 13,100 toxic pills; and hence the total number of "chochos" [amphetamine pills], as the addicts call them, was 2.96 million. Each one of these pills is worth \$1.00 on the United States black market. Gen Raul Mendiola Cerecero, head of the Federal Judicial Police, immediately ordered an intensive investigation to find the laboratory producing them, who the purchasers are and how they are obtained. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 9 Jan 80 p 9] 2909

TWO COLOMBIANS ARRESTED--The Federal Judicial Police has arrested two Colombian nationals who had 1.2 kg of cocaine, valued at 10 million pesos, destined for the U.S. market. The drug traffickers, one coming from Bogota and the other from Lima, said that they were not smugglers. However, later they confessed that they were paid \$5,000 each to carry the drug. They said that the drug was to be picked up in Tijuana by a "contact." With them, the number of persons arrested in the past 3 months by the Federal Judicial Police reached 12. The Federal Police, during that time, seized an average of 10 kg of pure cocaine valued at more than 100 million pesos on the international market. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 11-A] 11635

DRUGS, TRAFFICKERS SEIZED--Some 110 drug traffickers who operated in 15 gangs in 14 states of the country have been captured by the Federal Judicial Police. Cocaine and marihuana valued at more than 72 million pesos were seized from them. Also seized, in addition to the drugs, were automobiles, trucks and small planes, used to transport the drugs. Joaquin Figueroa Luna, the assistant director of the Federal Judicial Police, said that it took 8 days to break up these gangs. He added that the persons arrested were placed at the disposal of the agents of the Federal Public Ministry. A total of 18 kg of processed cocaine and 4 tons of packaged marihuana ready to be sent to the United States were seized. In conclusion, Figueroa Luna said that on instructions of the attorney general, the campaign against drug traffic will be further intensified. [Rafael Medina Cruz] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 1 Dec 79 p 31-A] 11635

MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED--San Luis Potosi, 9 December--The Federal Judicial Police today seized a shipment of 1 ton of marihuana valued at 2 million pesos being carried in a moving van toward the U.S. border. The occupants of the van, Alfredo Orozco Montoya and Narciso Aricega Loeza, were intercepted on Kilometer 34 of the San Luis Potosi-Matehuala road. They said that they were taking the grass from Huetamo, Michoacan, to Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas. They said that in Huetamo they were helped by Jose Galeana Lemus and Baldomero Vargas, who are already being tracked by the police. [Wilbert Patron UC] [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 10 Dec 79 p 35-A] 11635

COCAINE SEIZED AT AIRPORT--The Federal Judicial Police has arrested 12 persons with more than 10 kg of cocaine, at the international airport. The drug has a value of 100 million pesos on the drug market. During the past weekend, the agents of the office of the Attorney General of the Republic arrested Colombians Luis Mendez O. and Jesus Oropeza, who had more than 1 kg of the drug in their possession. The arrested Colombians said that "they were paid \$5,000 each to take the drug to Mexico and deliver it to a contact in Tijuana, who was to take it then to Los Angeles and Las Vegas." [Text] [Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 5-D] 11635

JALISCO DRUG RING DISBANDED--Mexico City, 3 January--Federal and State Judicial Police in Jalisco dealt a severe blow to vice and drug addiction in Guadalajara when they arrested 30 persons engaged in distributing all types of drugs in night clubs and heavily populated areas on the outskirts of that city. Those arrested had in their possession 20 kilograms of marijuana ready for sale, in the form of joints and cigarettes, 13 packages of peyote and 1,369 toxic pills from various laboratories, but all in great demand among addicts. Among other vehicles, the ring was using a Combi type pickup truck, a 1964 Valiant, a 1965 Ford and four bicycles; but it is known that they were in collusion with several freight carriers, who brought them the goods from various states in the interior. Those under arrest include Juan Padilla Coronado, Jose Mejia Medrano, Ponciano Rivera Maleon, Efraim Herrera Castaneda, Eduardo Perez Ramos, Roberto Martinez Delgadillo, Hugo Gonzalez Martinez, Alberto Estrada Gonzalez, Jose Luis Hernandez, Jose Lopez Ruiz, Francisco Gutierrez and others. [Text] [Culiacan EL SOL DE SINALOA in Spanish 4 Jan 80 p 10] 2909

HEROIN SEIZED--Mexico City, 29 December--The Federal Judicial Police seized over 50 million pesos worth of pure heroin on the highway between Durango and Torreon, arresting two individuals, an operation which exposed a ring operating in Mexico which purchased the drugs and then distributed them in Chicago, Illinois. The brothers Francisco Javier and Armando Esparza, upon being arrested and questioned, disclosed the names and addresses of their "contacts" and the places in the neighboring country to the north where they could be caught. The Office of the Attorney General of the Republic notified the United States narcotics authorities, so that the criminals could be sought and arrested. They had intended to bring the drugs (18 kilograms of heroin) which when chemically treated could undergo a sixfold increase in weight, into the United States in secret compartments in cars that they used especially for these activities. They also disclosed the names of other drug traffickers who supplied them with the heroin and who operate in Durango, Jalisco and Aguascalientes. [Text] [Nuevo Laredo EL MANANA in Spanish 30 Dec 79 p 4] 2909

CSO: 5330



URUGUAY

DRUG AUTHORITIES TIE 13 TO COCAINE, DRUG TRAFFICKING

Seven Sought Internationally

Montevideo EL PAIS in Spanish 8 Nov 79 pp 1,9

[Text] The Uruguayan police have requested their counterparts all over the world to arrest seven individuals who are suspected of being linked with prostitution and drug trafficking on an international level. The warrant for arrest was ordered by the examining magistrate of the lower court. This confirms a conjecture that there have already been several prosecutions, making clear the connection of the seven wanted men to the underworld of drugs and traffic in women from the River Plate to Europe.

Continuing proceedings begun some weeks ago, the Uruguayan police ordered through the narcotics squad the arrest of seven individuals linked to drug trafficking and prostitution. There have already been several prosecutions related to this case, and dozens of persons are being investigated by the authorities of the National Intelligence and Information Bureau, whose Communique No 9 was released as follows:

"The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad of the National Intelligence and Information Bureau, by order of Examining Magistrate Letrado of the lower court, requests the cooperation of the population in the apprehension of the following Uruguayan international criminals, because strong suspicions exist that they are involved in prostitution and drug trafficking.

1) Walter Mario Ferro Echegaray, Uruguayan, born in Montevideo 18 April 1919 [as published], age 51. Alias "Walter" and "El Cabeza," with identity card No 1233600, Uruguayan passport No 237620, and last known address at Juan Benito Blanco 1006, apartment 201.

2) Roberto Pierleono Videla, Uruguayan, married, age 41, born in Montevideo 19 May 1938. I.D. No 935904, with last known address at Belastiqui 1490.

3) Carlos Enrique Yerle Molinari, Uruguayan, unmarried, age 34, born in Montevideo 18 March 1945, with I.D. No 1014561, living at Palermo Street 5605, apartment 011.

4) Enrique Pedro Yerle Molinari, Uruguayan, unmarried, age 25, born in Montevideo 26 June 1953, with I.D. No 1315860, with last known address at Palermo Street 5605, apartment 011.

5) Hugo Nelson Havia Sanjurjo, alias "El Pata,," Uruguayan, divorced, age 37, born in Montevideo 23 March 1942, I.D. No 1059389, with passport No 232708, with last known address at Limburgo Street 1364.

6) Aldo Federico Orogno Faccio, Italian, married, age 35, born in Cocenza (Italy) 4 January 1945, with I.D. No 1052581, with known address at Belastiqui Street 1490.

7) Jorge Eduardo Macedo Ferreira, alias "El Ganga," Uruguayan, unmarried, age 35, born in Montevideo 2 September 1946, I.D. No 1087563, with last known address at Corumbe Street 4036 and passport No 17211. Any pertinent information can be given to Police Headquarters, or to the Narcotics Squad, Maldonado Street 1121, telephone 989101, extension 218, and 912964."



Walter Ferro      Roberto Pierleone      Carlos Yerle      Enrique Yerle

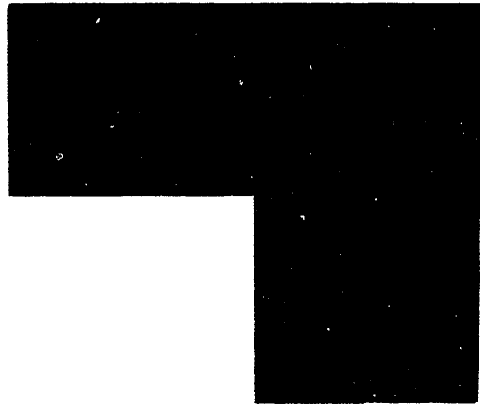


Hugo Navia      Aldo Orogno      Jorge Eduardo Macedo

Six Others Jailed

Montevideo LA MANANA in Spanish 21 Nov 79 p 9

[Text] Another six persons have been imprisoned for their connection to the prostitution and drug trafficking organization which is being investigated by the Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad and the Examining Tribunal of the lower court.



The following official communique on this subject, No 13, was released to the public yesterday:

"The Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Squad of the National Intelligence and Information Bureau, continuing investigations ordered by Examining Magistrate Letrado of the lower court, recently arrested persons linked to Uruguayan criminals who are operating on an international level. The aforementioned magistrate ordered the prosecution of several of them for the following offenses: Antonio Enrique Barreto, Uruguayan, unmarried, age 37, living on Horacio Quiroga (San Jose de Carrasco, Canelones), for 'Procuring' and 'Contribution to Delinquency.' This individual in 1976 took a woman to the city of Rotterdam (Holland) forcing her to engage in prostitution for his benefit. He maintained contacts with different Uruguayan criminals in Europe, among them the wanted Jorge Eduardo Macedo, alias 'El Ganga,' who had helped him economically at an earlier date.

Heber Walter Pereyra Pereyra, Uruguayan, age 43, married, living at Asamblea 4590, apartment 006, for 'Aiding Contribution to Delinquency.' Brother-in-law of the wanted international Uruguayan criminal Nelson Hugo Navia Sanjurjo, alias 'El Pata,' whose activities he knew of. On learning of the investigations being carried out by this police force, he went to the home of family members of a woman who had been brought to Europe to engage in prostitution by his brother-in-law, warning them to say nothing.

Nelida Navia Sanjurjo de Pereyra, Uruguayan, married, age 42, wife of the former--and of the same address--for 'Aiding Contribution to Delinquency.' Knowing of the activities of her brother, Nelson Hugo Navia Sanjurjo, and finding out that he was being sought by the police, she hid a large quantity of valuable jewels and a substantial sum of money in dollars belonging to him.

Watskinson Navia Colombo, Uruguayan, age 70, married, living at Limburgo 1364, for 'Aiding Contribution to Delinquency.' He received substantial sums of money sent from Europe by his son, Nelson Hugo Navia Sanjurjo, which was intended for the payment of costs of various goods acquired by him.

Maria Ester Sanjurjo Perez de Navia, Uruguayan, married, age 66, living at Limburgo 1364, for 'Aiding Contribution to Delinquency.' Like the former, she attended to various transactions ordered by her son from Europe, being aware of the hiding by her daughter, Nelida Navia, of jewels and a substantial sum of money in dollars.

Carlos Eudardo Gelso Aispuro, Uruguayan, married, age 35, living at Criollos 1818, for 'Aiding Contribution to Delinquency.' He knew of the activities of his uncle, Antonio Enrique Barreto, and on learning that he was wanted by the police he offered to dispose of an automobile belonging to Barreto, so that it would not be seized by this police force.

It is on record that an intense investigation is continuing, and several more people have been arrested, who are being questioned by the forces of justice."

8131

CSO: 5300

VENEZUELA

MANDRAX, MARIHUANA TRAFFICKERS ARRESTED

Caracas ULTIMAS NOTICIAS in Spanish 10 Dec 79 p 48

[Article by Freddy Urbina]

[Text] Personnel assigned to the Intelligence and Anticrime Division of the Metropolitan Police Department continued their fight against drug trafficking and consumption by arresting 10 persons, including three women involved in drug trafficking. The police confiscated a stash of Mandrax and marihuana from the prisoners in residences which served as hangouts for the sale of drugs in various parts of the metropolitan area.

From information supplied through the Press and Public Relations Office of that organization it was learned that police agents continued their campaign against drug trafficking and consumption over the weekend and arrested 10 alleged suspects in various parts of the city who were set up to distribute drugs.

The first raid was conducted at house number 23, located in the La Acequia sector in the upper part of the Los Eucaliptos barrio, where the following persons were apprehended: Gladys Josefina Maldonado, age 36; Maria Elene de Cuberos, 36; and Pablo Duarte Valderrama, 21. The police confiscated two bricks of marihuana, 11 bags, two large quantities of the same drug and 723 Mandrax pills.

Continuing the operation, the police arrested Denis Enrique Jose Velasquez Uzcategui, age 22; Jose Antonio Liendo, 31; and Jesus Enrique Cabriles, all of whom have a record. The police arrested these men at the end of 5 de Julio Street on the El Valle Intercity [Bus] and confiscated from them a quantity of marihuana, five empty bottles and several caliber 9 mm bullets and 700 bolivares cash.

During an operation on the fifth cross-street of Atlantico in Catia, the police arrested Guillermo Antonio Mejias, age 20, from whom they confiscated 2,010 Mandrax pills and nearly 400 bolivares, presumably obtained from drug sales.

Finally, the same police officers involved in the operation arrested Jose Rafael Zapata Chacon, 30; along with Juan Prospero Velasquez, 29; Jaime Manuel Valero, 28; and Irene Aponte Calderon, 23, as they were creating a public disturbance on 2d Street, Laguna de Catia, under the influence of drugs. When the police arrived, they confiscated a quantity of Mandrax pills in pieces. It was established that the prisoners had a police record for drug addiction.



Guillermo Antonio Mejias, one of the persons arrested during a Metropolitan Police operation in the campaign against drug trafficking and consumption.

8143  
CSO: 5300

DENMARK

POLICE SEE COPENHAGEN BECOMING HEROIN TRANSIT CENTER

Copenhagen BERLINGSKE TIDENDE in Danish 26 Dec 79 p 5

[Excerpt from article by Dan Axel: "'White Death 'Flows Silently Into Denmark"]

[Text] Heroin flows silently into the country. For the third year in succession Denmark is part of the large European heroin market, cynically exploited by men behind the market. There is heroin to the value of billions on the black market in Europe.

Small fish are caught in the net of the narcotics police, but an uneven struggle is carried on with the men behind the traffic and the pushers. The former, the big fish, are seldom caught. Heroin is a refined product of opium, extracted from poppies grown in Southeast Asia and Turkey. The refining is often done in Europe in large illegal laboratories. Interpol has found heroin and cocaine worth millions at two farms in Ireland. The farms were purely opium refining plants. Nevertheless, the European narcotics market suffers no shortage of hard narcotics. When the Danish narcotics police about 2 months ago arrested a Filipino at Copenhagen's main railroad station with 300 grams of heroin in his suitcase a good start was made in a long prepared unraveling of an international heroin gang based in Copenhagen.

Only a week after the arrest of the Filipino 17 other foreigners were arrested in the same case. Ten of these are still in jail, while the 7 had to be released.

The day after the mass arrest the police, acting on an anonymous tip, found 4 kilograms of heroin No 3, the so-called Brown Sugar, valued in the illegal Danish market at close to 4 million kroner. The heroin was not intended exclusively for the Danish market, however. The first arrest, of the Filipino, might indicate that the heroin was to be smuggled out of the country in small portions.

Copenhagen as a Transit Depot

The theory to the effect that Copenhagen is now being used as a transit depot for hard narcotics is not unknown to the narcotics police. The Filipino was on his way to Amsterdam with his 300 grams of heroin, and it is probable that most of the amount was to go the same way.

Amsterdam is being used in particular by the large narcotics leagues of the Far East as a distribution center for heroin for the Western European market.

The Amsterdam airport is being very closely watched by the narcotics police, so that most hard narcotics are smuggled first to Copenhagen or Oslo, for example, before they find their way to Amsterdam by railroad or automobile.

Purchase, sale, and distribution of heroin have been much decentralized since the so-called "French Connection" was unraveled in 1972. The French Connection, about which a motion picture was made, operated as the big connecting organ between Chinese growers and customers, in particular in the United States, Holland, and France.

In subsequent years an increasing number of individuals entered the open market quickly to make large profits. This increase in suppliers and dealers has made it extremely difficult for the narcotics police of Western Europe to get at the sale of heroin. That the heroin traffic must be controlled is shown by the increase in crime for gain in the wake of heroin addiction. Every day, money must be obtained merely to cover the daily need for the narcotic. Examples from Danish courts, where addicts have testified to their hunt for cash to pay for their next shot of heroin, show that often a thousand kroner or more must be obtained each day.

The only way of covering the need for cash is crime for gain, stealing. Police of the largest cities in the country state that most arrested thieves are narcotics addicts.

Today, the largest market for heroin is found in West Germany. Amsterdam and Holland's dubious position as Europe's sinkhole as concerns narcotics has now been surpassed by the West German cities of Berlin, Frankfurt and Hamburg.

During the first three quarters of 1979 the West German narcotics police confiscated 116 kilograms of heroin. West Germany's problems is so great that Erich Strass, chief of the narcotics police of the Federal Republic, has equated it with the terrorism danger. If the politicians refuse to see the narcotics problem in as serious light as they do the terrorist danger the country will be flooded and drowned in heroin within 1 or 2 years, says Erich Strass.

In October the German narcotics police chanced to make a raid in a fortuitously selected city in southern Germany, Oppenheim. A reinforced effort throughout a month resulted in the arrest of 29 persons for possession of heroin. Twenty-four of those arrested were American soldiers stationed in the city. Two Turkish guest workers and three West German women were arrested at the same time. The police confiscated heroin to the value of one million kroner.

West German statistics show that a very high percentage of heroin smugglers caught redhanded are Turkish guest workers. About 2 percent of the 61 million inhabitants of West Germany are Turkish workers.



In the course of recent years so much heroin has flowed into West Germany that the price of "the white death" has dropped from 1,000 kroner per gram to only about 400 kroner per gram.

In 1978 at least 430 persons demonstrably died of overdoses of heroin in West Germany. This is eight times the number of those who died from that cause in 1970. During the first 6 months of 1979 more than 300 heroin addicts have died of overdoses. West Germany has established another record.

11,256  
CSO: 5300

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

MOBILE EXHIBITS TO COMBAT DRUG USE IN BADEN-WUERTTEMBERG

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 7 Jan 80 pp 42-43

[Article: "Plain Talk"]

[Text] The worthy people of Southwest Germany are being inundated by a drug wave. Police experts are trying to ward off the threatening addiction with a kind of narcotics show.

Whether it is in a youth club or a sports arena, the halls are always overcrowded. The public arrives dressed in old clothes, riding motor-assisted bicycles or Mopeds, crowding the entrance just as if some hot band were performing.

The Narcotics Education Group (RAG) of the State Justice Department (LKA) from Stuttgart is announced. They provide the show: photos, posters, small mounds of heroin, cocaine, crime films and shock tactics.

"Plain talk is needed"--says chief judicial counsel Klaus Mellenthin, head of the LKA narcotics department--"Nothing should be whitewashed." "Anyone who is a user, is a dealer" or "Main line abuser out of stupidity"--are called the scenes of the RAG program. It is produced by LKA officials, who are just as well versed in drug theory as in the search for and capture of narcotics dealers.

RAG, in operation in both town and country since 1 October of last year, with four officials to begin with, is a new kind of reaction to the increasing narcotics offenses in the FRG. In the perception of the minister of interior of the CDU (Christian Democratic Union) in Stuttgart, Guntram Palm, the wave comes at us "like a spring flood, here as well now".

The 1979 balance for Baden-Wuerttemberg: over 100 narcotics deaths (Mellenthin: "Plus a high number that is unknown".) Well over 6,000 drug criminals were identified and just about 7,000 related crimes were cleared up.

The rapid increase in narcotics criminality in Baden-Wuerttemberg of all places--a land without typical large cities such as Frankfurt or Cologne, and without areas of concentration like the Rhine-Main or Ruhr districts--is explained by the investigators in terms of the large border areas and the many commuters, but mostly in terms of the social structure in middle-sized cities: large contingents of foreign workers and, frequently, few entertainment possibilities for the young.

The provincial Stuttgart-Echterdingen airport--referred to as "Turkish Terminal" by the criminal police--has long been an inglorious competitor of the Frankfurt airport. Before Christmas, 4 kilos of heroin of the best quality were seized from each of two newcomers from Turkey--obviously supplies to large dealers.

And at border crossings "narcotics smuggling flourishes as never before"--says a spokesman, in reference to the customs search at Bad; within the last months 52 dealers were seized and 120 kilos of heroin have been confiscated there.

The heroin addicts alone who are registered in the Southwest amount to nearly 5,000. And the daily heroin need alone of 350 addicts in a provincial, middle-sized town such as Singen am Hohentwiel costs DM 20 million on a yearly basis. The age threshold of narcotics addicts is decreasing steadily, 10 year-olds are used as carriers and 13 year-olds engage in prostitution in order to finance their own need or that of others.

In the peaceful university town of Freiburg "there is no school where hashish is not traded and there are more where heroin is sold"--concluded the local group of parents involved with youth threatened by and dependent on narcotics. And investigator Mellenthin knows that "at present, some high school students still know more about drugs than the policemen"--but hardly about its effect, to be sure.

However, among the police too, there is "the need for education" (Mellenthin). Thus, the RAG is in demand not only by schools and youth organizations but also by officials and industries. Within 3 months, the drug show completed 50 performances and 20 other large institutions in cities have already been booked for 1980.

In addition to young people and the police, teachers, physicians, drug advisors, psychologists and trainers in industry are also target groups for RAG. About 3,000 adults have been supplied with information since October, and the youth organization had up to 800 participants.

As explained by Kuno Bux, LKA president in Stuttgart, "this does not involve the interpretation of intellectual, professional literature but rather the dissemination of practical knowledge." Subsequent question

periods with the experts from the State Justice Department should "decrease the reluctance to question openly" (Bux). The following day, an RAG officer, a physician, a psychologist and a lawyer were standing by the phone for anonymous calls from victims.

The RAG travelers depict in a drastic manner the narcotics scene and "drug careers" to the bitter end, they show dreadful photos of addicts or of dead victims, and also screen films with shock value from the United States. The dangers of an alleged "test of courage" as the beginning of drug consumption are discussed as are the dangers of the "snowball system," by which addicts gradually turn into small dealers and from small dealers into criminals who must also provide for themselves.

At times, the drug experts quote from the farewell letters of drug victims, they advise parents and teachers about initial symptoms, they demonstrate the equipment and methods of sniffers, injectors and swallowers in order to facilitate an early recognition of drug use in the school or at home.

The RAG model seems to have appeal outside of the region as well; several federal Laender are in the process of establishing similar information groups and are receiving advice from the Land Criminal Police Office in Stuttgart.

The possibility that some youths might get their first information about the use of drugs, or might learn too much about drug acquisition, price, concealment and environment through this intensive dissemination work is categorically denied by President Bux.

The formula, that the only cured junkie is a dead junkie, appears too simplistic to the drug control official. "We don't need more beds but we do need better knowledge, more prevention instead of therapy later which, quite often, is too late."

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FINLAND

HELSINKI COURT GIVES TOUGHER DRUG SENTENCES IN 1979

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 15 Dec 79 p 10

[Text] The Helsinki Court of Appeals has increased the sentences previously handed down to participants in a jamor drug case. Last year, the Helsinki municipal court sentenced some 60 young people for smuggling, sale and use of narcotics. The appellate court has now handled 15 appeals from the verdicts of the lower court.

Most of the crimes were flagrant, and the offenders were guilty of smuggling, sale and use. All were well under 30 years of age. Finland has been on the receiving end of morphine smuggled from India, cannabis oil from Morocco, and LSD tablets from Amsterdam. Most of those guilty of smuggling, sales and distribution were young people from the Helsinki area.

The appeals court extended some of the conditional sentences handed down by the municipal court from 2 to 5 months. Some of the conditional sentences were not changed. Two of the conditional sentences were changed to prison sentences. The longer of the two was meted out by the appeals court to an apprentice typesetter from Helsinki, whose sentence was increased to 9 months imprisonment.

The longest sentence resulting from the case was 26 months. It was not extended by the appeals court. The sentence was given to a warehouseman from Vantaa. The higher court extended the sentence of a longshoreman from Kiikala by 2 months up to 17 months.

The appeals court also increased fines levied by the municipal court. Many of those sentenced must now pay several thousand marks more than they gained from the crime or in excess of the value of the drugs.

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ITALY

HEALTH MINISTER'S DRAFT BILL ON USE OF DRUGS

Milan L'EUROPEO in Italian 15 Nov 79 p 9

[Interview with Minister of Health Renato Altissimo by Giovanni Forti:  
"Heroin: A Real Battle To Be Fought"]

[Text] Exactly 2 months ago an interview granted by Minister of Health Renato Altissimo caused an uproar, when he announced for the first time a proposal for the "controlled administration" of heroin to drug addicts. Immediately thereafter--even before the story of the interview was on the newsstands--the prime minister was convening a reduced committee of ministers; political spokesmen were speaking out either for or against; and the press was interviewing doctors and psychologists on the subject. In the ensuing days column after column continued the discussion in the press, ranging from the great national dailies to all the local newspapers. A public opinion survey by L'EUROPEO and MAKNO reveals that the majority of the population favors the minister's proposal. Sixty days after his initial interview we decided to ask him for a report.

[Question] Mr Minister, what has been done during these 2 months?

[Answer] If the only result had been to lift the veil from what had previously been regarded as shameful and to disseminate information and begin discussion, I would have been satisfied. In reality, however, the results were much greater. Our experts returned from Great Britain, where the number of drug addicts is rising only 10 percent annually while the incidence of drug-related crimes and deaths has dropped virtually to zero. I went to the United States to study in person their methods of prevention, therapy and recovery. What we learned in the United States is that diverse methods must be employed, for there is no such thing as a typical addict or a single solution. I went there also because when I draft my bill early next year I want to be supported by factual, incontrovertible data. I don't want to be accused of being unscientific."

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[Question] Giovanni Berlinguer has already accused you of that.

[Answer] Berlinguer's reaction, and that of Tina Anselmi--which is to say, the official positions of the DC [Christian Democratic Party] and PCI [Italian Communist Party]--were curiously similar. These are ideological positions, permeated with moralisms that differ but are of analogous effect. Speaking for the extreme left, Hrayr Terzian declared in IL MANIFESTO that my proposal bore the imprint more of the minister of the interior than of the minister of health.

[Question] On the other hand, the psychiatrist Ignazio Majore has even accused you of being a criminal.

[Answer] I don't even want to respond to that gentleman except to call attention to his erroneous statements such as his assertion that drug addicts commit their crimes while in a state of euphoria, whereas it is a well known fact that the withdrawal crisis is what drives them to crime. I am reassured, however, by the tremendous interest displayed by all those who have approached the question pragmatically. In speaking before the Lions and Rotary clubs these past few weeks and reading the local press, I have gained the impression already that there is general acceptance of my proposal. I was therefore not too surprised at the survey results.

[Question] Everyone has found them to be quite extraordinary.

[Answer] I too was very pleased. The responses demonstrate a high degree of civic maturity on the part of the nation.

[Question] Then why don't you move ahead more decisively?

[Answer] I brought Naxalone--a drug that combats heroin overdoses--onto the market quickly. Technical problems still exist: for example, how can a drug addict go to the public agencies four times a day?

[Question] The problems are also political, however. If the DC is opposed how can the government sponsor this proposal?

[Answer] The government is still skeptical, although Cossiga is personally very interested in it. This is a governmental team with a lot of common sense, however, and if we draft sensible bills the government will approve them.

[Question] During a debate in which he was its spokesman, undersecretary Ursini of the DC came out foursquare against legalization.

[Answer] Mr Ursini is speaking for himself, just as I am speaking for myself.

[Question] You have been very cautious with regard to the complete liberalization of cannabis, although the survey shows the idea has broad popular support.

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[Answer] I'm still cautious. American studies show that 93 percent of heroin addicts have previously used "soft" drugs. Before deciding on a measure of this kind I want to be very sure. This question must necessarily be taken up at the level of the European Community. It will be discussed on 11 and 12 November at the meeting of the Rocard group in Stockholm.

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ITALY

PUBLIC OPINION SURVEY ON USE OF DRUGS

Milan L'EUROPEO in Italian 15 Nov 79 pp 43-50

[Article by Giuliano Ferrieri: "Those Who Agree With Altissimo, Raise Your Hand"]

[Text] What do Italians think about "soft" and "hard" drugs, about those who use them, and about the proposals of the minister of health? Here are the results of a survey conducted by MARKO for L'EUROPEO:

Sixty-five out of 100 Italians are in favor of the "Altissimo proposal" to administer hard drugs under controlled conditions to authenticated narcotics addicts (among women the "yes" vote was 67.3 percent); and 56 out of 100 Italians are in favor of the liberalization of soft drugs (here, the great majority of the "yes" votes--66 percent--came instead from the men).

These are the results of a public opinion survey based on a "representative sample" and conducted by a specialized organization, MARKO of Milan, for L'EUROPEO. The survey was carried out during the first part of October: the 2,000 persons surveyed were selected "randomly" but in such a way that in terms of their age (15 years and up), sex, and cultural and educational status they were exactly representative of the Italian population as a whole.

Table 1 illustrates the responses to the minister's suggestion concerning hard drugs. When the views of those who are completely favorable and those who are favorable "with some indecision" are added together a 61.6 percent "yes" vote is obtained. The "no" votes total 34 percent. If the 4.5 percent in the "don't know" category is disregarded, the aforesaid two figures become 64.5 percent and 35.5 percent respectively. The "yes" votes of the women exceed those of the men (67.3 percent as against 61.4 percent).

The highest percentage of approval was recorded by the 20-24 year old age group, followed by the 35-49 group, whereas the oldest age group (over 49 years) and the youngest (15-19) were also opposed. It is the young people

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of the latter age bracket who have the highest degree of exposure to drugs: a fact that could explain their particularly harsh (and, as such, praise-worthy) attitude toward any special treatment for drug addicts. As for occupational categories, executives and white collar workers were among those who most strongly favored the proposal, whereas blue collar workers were only slightly favorable.

Table 2 considers the proposal for the liberalization of soft drugs. When the "don't know" responses are eliminated, 56.5 percent are found to be for the proposal and 43.5 percent against. Here, however, the male-female responses were reversed: 65.9 percent of the men answered "yes" whereas a majority--52.3 percent--of the women said "no." The distribution of the responses also differed according to occupation; those categories most undecided with respect to the controlled administration of hard drugs--as for example the workers and students--are on the other hand more receptive to a proposal for the liberalization of soft drugs. The "no" votes still come from the older group, and--on a massive scale--from the 35-49 age group (presumably because of strong opposition on the part of housewives).

How can one explain the greater degree of approval for the proposal concerning hard drugs (which are presumably more "dangerous") than for the one concerning soft drugs? It is probable that the first of the two questions--which was better articulated and more strongly motivated--appeared to the persons surveyed as also being more persuasive. In the first question, moreover, mention is made of state control (which can be interpreted as "reassuring") whereas in the second what is proposed is merely "liberalization," which may be perceived as indiscriminate and therefore as "less" reassuring.

Table 3 asks: "Where should these drugs be sold?" The largest bloc of votes was cast in favor of distribution through the pharmacies--that is to say, in places which we tend to associate with an atmosphere of health control. A large number of "yes" votes, however, was in favor of selling them in the tobacco shops, as products of a state monopoly. Alternatives such as bars and supermarkets were quite properly slighted.

The next two questions (Tables 4 and 5, were designed--rather than to gather opinions concerning a choice--to evaluate the degree of information existing among the people on the subject of drugs. At the scientific level, the definition of "drug" is generally reserved for products which either create a dependence or are "objectively harmful" because of toxic factors.

The responses of the public do reflect sufficient information and very good sense: heroin is most strongly condemned, followed closely by cocaine and amphetamines. Those who responded to the survey placed tobacco and alcohol at the bottom of the list, although both are likewise harmful and create a dependence. Like Cicero, they are probably "pleading their own case," in view of the fact that many of those who responded do not take drugs but do smoke and do drink wine or liquor.

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The percentage of those who define hashish and marihuana--cannabis--as "drugs" would seem to be excessive. This is almost certainly the result (perhaps unconsciously) of two different factors: on the one hand, even soft drugs are consistently included in the so-called "drug culture" (or subculture, in the view of some, but that is irrelevant here), which includes all drugs both soft and hard. On the other hand, it is difficult to shrug off completely the "legal" opinion, which today in Italy groups all drugs together.

Table 5 records the judgments as to the dangerousness of the various drugs: a judgment which appears to be balanced and correct (once again we see the indulgence displayed toward cigarettes, which only 6.7 percent of those polled deem to be dangerous even though almost 50 percent had initially included them in the category of "drugs"). More generally speaking, those who use a particular drug tend to moderate their judgment as to its dangerousness: the youngest group does so for hashish, the housewives for sleeping pills, and the workers for alcohol.

There is one exception, and it cannot be disregarded. In their evaluations of the danger involved in the use of soft drugs as well as of hard drugs, the women appear to have been more severe in their judgments than the men. What does this manifestation of greater alarm mean? It almost certainly can be interpreted "in terms of maternity": with respect to their children, present or future, women are much more mindful than men of this justifiable and well-founded anxiety over the possibility that their children may adopt an "easygoing" life style and drift toward drugs.

#### Seven Out of Ten Crimes Are Drug Related

This fact gave rise to the "Altissimo proposal" to reduce crime and combat the activities of the Mafia. Our survey deals with these matters.

Statistics reveal that 70 percent of all crimes committed in Italy are related to the drug plague. One official who is particularly well informed concerning the problem is Judge Rosario Minna of the office of public prosecutor in Milan. "A total of 120,000 out of 170,000 crimes reported each year," he says, "are committed by drug addicts, and in nine cases out of 10 these crimes are carried out to obtain the money needed to buy drugs. The price of the merchandise has become so high that the purchaser will even commit murder to get the money for the heroin."

L'EURCPEO'S survey--the results of which we are publishing herewith--is directly linked to Minister of Health Renato Altissimo's proposal for the "controlled" distribution of the drug to heroin addicts. The minister's proposed solution was in turn motivated by the spreading clandestine distribution of drugs through Mafia channels, and by the dramatic increase in crimes involving drug addicts. If we accept the figures of Judge Minna (Milan has an estimated 20,000 drug addicts), and project them to a national "population" of 200,000 addicts we must multiply them by ten. To cure

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20,000 drug addicts would require 300 detoxification centers, 500 billion lire per year, and 4,000 specialists--and neither the centers, nor the billions, nor the specialists are available today. If we multiply these figures by 10 in order to care for "all" the nation's drug addicts, the result is a monstrous gap between what is needed and what is available.

Minister Altissimo's proposals--which were put forward in late August during an interview granted to our newspaper--elicited immediate and contrasting reactions with results which were positive in that they brought the subject of drugs out of the realm of the vague and the abstract and condensed it into choices for or against concrete decisions.

Those who have criticized the two methods suggested by Altissimo have in some cases misunderstood them and interpreted them as a proposal for complete liberalization. "In reality," the minister quickly replied, "my proposal is--in respect to heavy drugs, as for example heroin--the exact opposite, in that it calls for passing from a free market (albeit a black market) to a system of rigorous control."

In other cases the opponents of Altissimo's proposals have rejected them as unacceptable from a narrow medical standpoint (after all, how could a doctor who has devoted himself to the task of leading addicts away from drugs now applaud a proposal which distributes the poison to the victim at public expense?), and they accordingly deem the proposals to be "inadequate and incomplete."

The proposals are indeed such, but this fact has been taken into account. Altissimo knows first of all that these two measures will not solve the problem, but they at least deal with the problem of "induced" crime and the serious question of Mafia involvement. As the psychoanalyst Elio Fachinelli correctly countered (he had already put forward similar suggestions unsuccessfully last year), "what these worthy opponents are proposing is nothing less than that the whole world be cured." If it is not possible to 'cure the world,' totally and speedily, must we then give up the struggle? Or is half a loaf better than none?

What does the public think? L'EUROPEC set out to ask it what it thinks, and presents herewith the results of that survey--not as an additional element for a polemic but solely as a contribution to the stock of information. The prediction is that this contribution could prove to be of value, for purposes initially of orientation and subsequently of action.

#### Nine Celebrities in Search of a Myth

"These expressions of opinion," the psychologist says, "are intelligent but also somewhat malicious. They are the opinions of a public that attempts to react to rhetorical information but that in a sense associates success with concupiscence, and drugs with sin."

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In the case of two of the tables in the L'EUROPEO-MAKNO survey, the interpretation of someone who "served on the team" is of value. In these tables the public is responding to the question as to whether certain celebrities prominent in recent decades are (or were) drug users: celebrities who range from Agnelli to Marilyn Monroe, from Princess Margaret to Carli, from Fellini to Brezhnev and Freud. For an opinion we turned to Professor Luigi De Marchi, a famous and respected name among Italian scholars in the fields of psychology and sociopolitics. It is hardly necessary to emphasize that what is of interest here is not so much to determine whether the public's responses coincide with the objective truth (for example, whether Fellini "smokes dope" or Freud used cocaine) as to understand better what a given subjective opinion--widely held among the public--means in social and psychological terms, what its implications are, and how it came into being.

[Question] Professor De Marchi, those who responded to the survey placed three celebrities--Marilyn, Fellini and Agnelli--at the head of the list of those who allegedly took drugs or were drugged. How can their position on the list be interpreted?

[Answer] It is transparently clear that the responses were prompted by the "image" that the public has of these individuals. Moreover, this image has of course been dictated (and sometimes even falsified) by the major communications media. From an objective standpoint, however, the three celebrities at the head of the list belong to that gilded world (art, the cinema and even industry) of glamor and glitter. All three are "stars," in one sense or another, and "stars" are associated by the public with the concept of ostentation and worldliness and therefore also with licentiousness and vice.

[Question] Even one such as Agnelli?

[Answer] He more so than the others. He is a typical "star" in that he "puts on a show." By virtue of his personal appearance as well (handsome, greying, speaking with a French "r"), in the eyes of the public he certainly exemplifies the mythology of success. He does so in a manner that is even "satanic": we need only consider a Marxist (or paleo-Marxist) celebration which consistently depicts him as an archdevil intent on oppressing the workers from dawn to dusk. It is therefore inevitable that the public will associate him with the "black masses" that drug use represents.

[Question] In this connection, is it significant that the public--by a very large percentage--regards him as primarily a user of cocaine?

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[Answer] Precisely. The public, in other words, attributes to him the use of the drug that is used by the "genuine lords," who are favorably disposed toward all the vices but not with overtones of self-destruction, as would seem to be the case with heroin. Cocaine is a drug which is symbolically linked to eroticism. On the other hand, the public (quite logically) associates hashish and marihuana with Fellini: in other words, it associates "soft" drugs with an artist whom all of us regard as a dreamer, a man of fantasy with a propensity for every type of "trip" in the geography of the world of the imagination. As for Monroe, the public associates her with tranquilizers (from which we know that she died), alcohol, amphetamines, heroin and cocaine. Once again Marilyn does not escape her destiny as a symbol: poor soul, everyone imputes to her whatever he chooses. In our responses all of us ascribe to her--as the symbol of the "weakness of the flesh"--each and every drug, as if we hesitate "not" to attribute to her every single vice.

[Question] The percentages are diminished, however, when we move on to the leaders of science such as Freud or of politics such as Brezhnev.

[Answer] That is because these fields are--rightly or wrongly--more closely identified with austerity. In Churchill's case we accordingly remember the drug tobacco (the cigar with which he is seen in a hundred photographs, and alcohol: what he liked was public knowledge. In Kennedy's case the majority points to hashish, for as a representative of the America of the sixties and of "liberalization" (and also of the hippy subculture and the marihuana culture) he was quite logically regarded as favorably disposed toward the soft drugs and therefore--going one short step further--as a user thereof. In Brezhnev's case we think only of vodka, of which the Russians are notoriously fond; moreover, who would dream of associating Brezhnev with a "voluptuous" vision of the world?

[Question] But what about Freud? The fact that he was the first to make a close study of the properties of cocaine--even experimenting with it on himself--is indeed well known to specialists in the field but less so, it would seem, to the public.

[Answer] In this instance the line of reasoning is perhaps more subtle. As the inventor of psychoanalysis, Freud is a celebrity who is linked to the satanism of the unconscious and to sex; he is accordingly "different" and therefore also a drug user. We may also add that a recent film, "Seven Percent Solution", cocaine, specifically, which was something halfway between a detective thriller and psychedelic medicine--involved both Sherlock Holmes and Freud, and so we have here once again the mass media originating a story that somewhat obliquely associates Freud with drugs.

[Question] But then there is Carli, who exemplifies high finance....

[Answer] Finance and great wealth are related concepts in the eyes of the public, and so even Carli suffers (although less so than Agnelli, a fact that is not so well known) from the equation of money with the world of

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sensuality. Although this "worldly" image of finance has tainted Carl too, it is nevertheless true that the public sees him in a more austere light: indeed, he is at the bottom of the list.

[Question] ...and Princess Margaret.

[Answer] People think of her as they would of a sister who is a "little bit naughty"--as the black sheep of the British royal family. Her turbulent (at least according to the gossip columns, love life classifies her as someone who "lets herself go," and the ideal formula for "letting oneself go" is precisely hashish and cocaine.

[Question] What conclusion did you reach?

[Answer] I'd say that the responses are very well distributed, even though they derive in great measure from public images that are developed by the press, radio and television. It is therefore a public that is attentive and spirited but is also to some extent influenced by mass-oriented news reporting. Even taking into account the news sources at its disposal, however, the public has shown itself to be rational, always intelligent and often also malicious.

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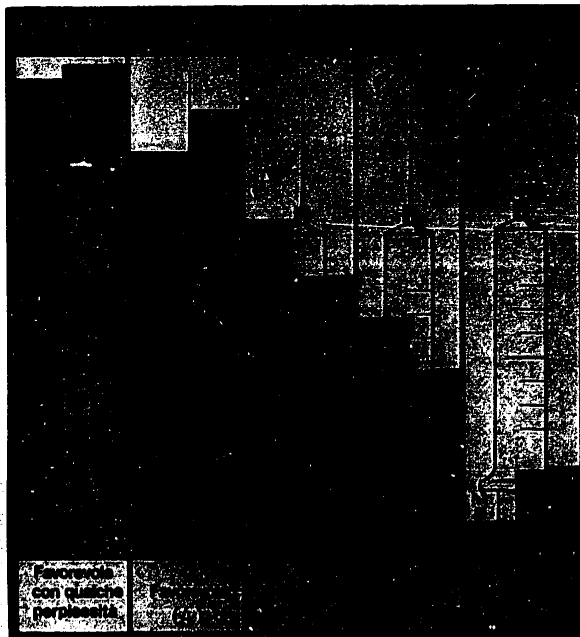
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Table 1. Should Heroin Be Given, Under Control?

The minister of health has announced a governmental proposal to deal with the dramatic problem of hard drugs. In Italy, narcotics addicts spend from 50,000 to 200,000 lire per day on the black market to buy heroin. To obtain the money they go into prostitution, sell drugs, commit acts of violence, and steal. The minister of health has proposed that a system be organized for the controlled administration of this drug to "authenticated" narcotics addicts (and to them only) in suitable facilities under the control of the authorities. Are you for or against this proposal?

MASCHI (1)

FEMMINE (2)



(3)

Key:

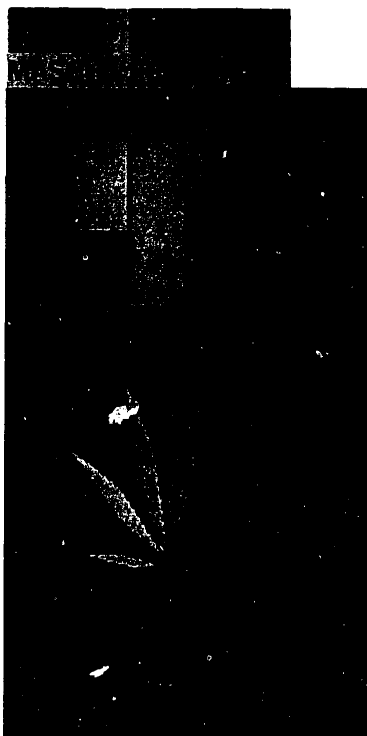
- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Males                     | 5. Definitely against              |
| 2. Females                   | 6. Against, with some reservations |
| 3. For, with some indecision | 7. Don't know                      |
| 4. For                       |                                    |



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Table 2. Should Marihuana Be Liberalized?

The World Health Organization has established that the soft drugs (hashish, marihuana, cannabis, are not harmful to one's health. Do you, in principle, favor decriminalization of the use of these drugs?



Key:

1. Males
2. Females
3. For

4. Against
5. Don't know

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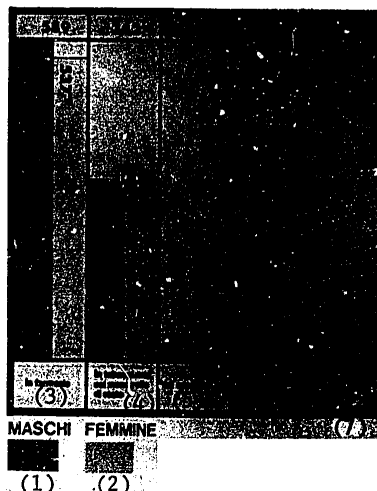
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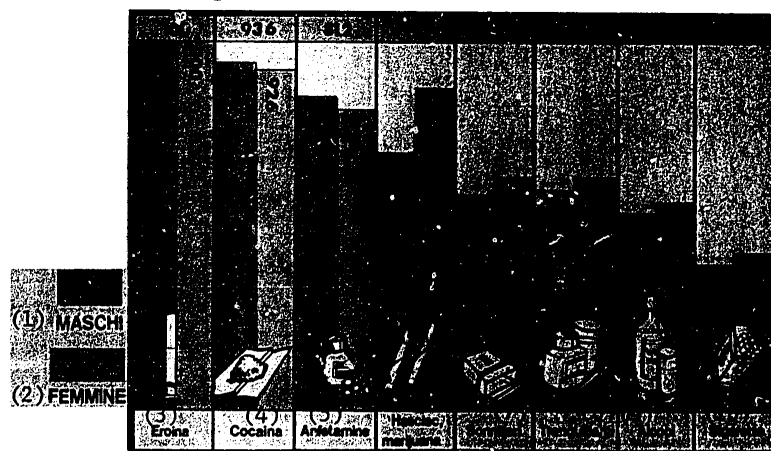
Table 3. Where Should These Drugs Be Sold?



Key:

- |                  |   |  |
|------------------|---|--|
| 1. Males         | 4. In tobacco shops, under a state monopoly | 6. In bars   |
| 2. Females       | 5. In supermarkets                          | 7. Clandestinely, just as the contraband cigarettes, with fines for the distributors |
| 3. In pharmacies |   |  |

Table 4. In Your Opinion, Are These Drugs? (Affirmative responses, in percentages)



- |               |                       |                   |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Key: 1. Males | 4. Cocaine            | 7. Sleeping pills |
| 2. Females    | 5. Amphetamines       | 8. Tranquilizers  |
| 3. Heroin     | 6. Hashish, marihuana | 9. Alcohol        |
|               | 89                    | 10. Cigarettes    |

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Table 5. Which Are the More Dangerous?



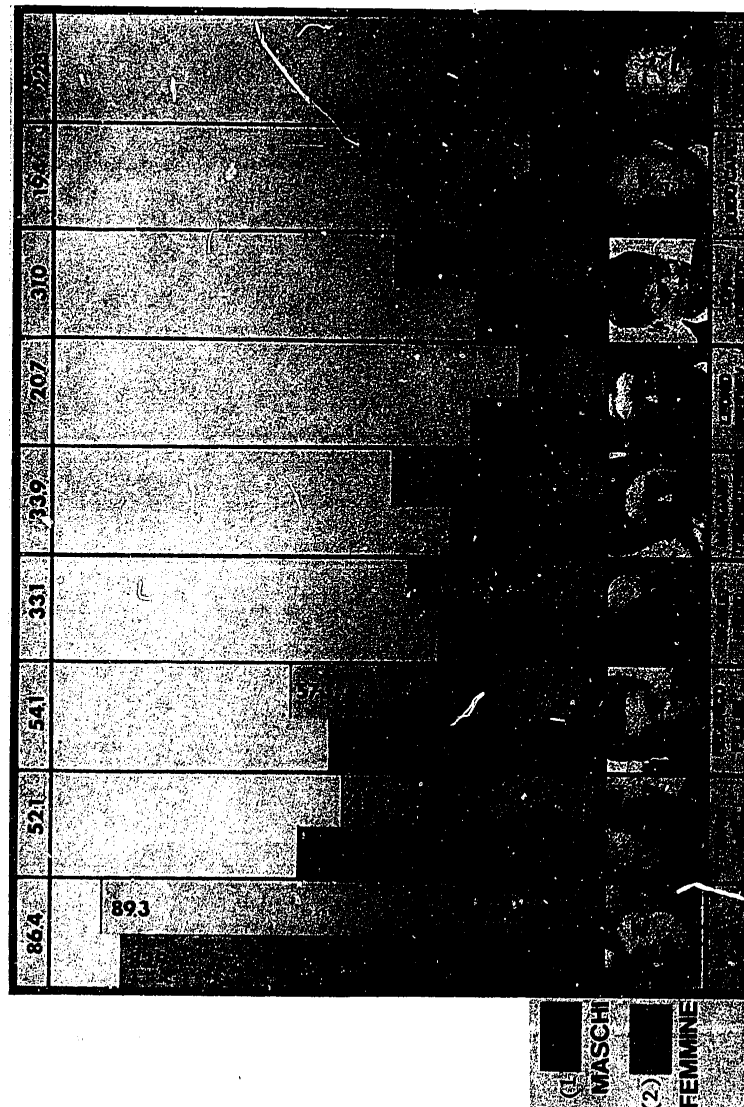
Key:

- |            |                       |                          |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Males   | 4. Cocaine            | 7. Alcohol               |
| 2. Females | 5. Amphetamines       | 8. Tranquillizers        |
| 3. Heroin  | 6. Hashish, marihuana | 9. Sleeping pills        |
|            |                       | 10. Cigarettes (tobacco) |

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Table 6. Have These Persons Ever Taken Them? (Affirmative responses, in percentages)












Key:  
1. Males  
2. Females

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Table 7. And Who Took Which?

		MARILYN MONROE	CHANN ADAM	JOHN F. KENNEDY	JOHN F. KENNEDY
1) Alcohol		100	100	100	100
2) Amphetamines		100	100	100	100
3) Heroin		100	100	100	100
4) Hashish		100	100	100	100
5) Cigarette		05	21	6	10
6) Sleeping pills		67	00	00	10
7) Tranquilizers		248	16	20	10
8) Cocaine		100	67	15	10
9) Don't know		52	16	53	10

Key:

- |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Alcohol      | 6. Sleeping pills |
| 2. Amphetamines | 7. Tranquilizers  |
| 3. Heroin       | 8. Cocaine        |
| 4. Hashish      | 9. Don't know     |
| 5. Cigarettes   |                   |

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NETHERLANDS

INCREASE IN AVAILABILITY OF TURKISH HEROIN NOTED

Amsterdam DE TELEGRAAF in Dutch 20 Dec 79 p 7

[Article by Anne Geelof]

[Text] The narcotics fighters of the Dutch police are today greatly worried about enormous quantities of Turkish heroin which have lately been sold at real bargain prices.

Our country has now for weeks been flooded with Turkish heroin, which, contrary to this kind of hard drugs from the Far East, is very poor.

The drug experts have ascertained that the wholesale price for 1 kilo of Turkish heroin is less than half the current price.

For 1 gram of heroin, drug users today pay scarcely 75 guilder. Normally, the prices lie between 150 and even, in times of scarcity, 300 guilder per gram.

Competition

"There is, at the moment, a real cutthroat competition in the world of drug traffickers," says a narcotics fighter of the Rotterdam police.

It is primarily Turks who try to get hold of the heroin market and who already, to a large extent, have taken over this market in our country from the Chinese."

For the Turks, who make use of old hashish smuggling routes, want to ensure a bigger and safer share in the future of the West European heroin market, which, to an increasing degree, is being conducted from Rotterdam and from the eastern part of our country.

That is the reason for the extra low prices for heroin at this time, say the police experts.

The Turkish heroin syndicates seem to be afraid of the gigantic competition from Iran. In consequence of the political unrest in Iran, it was possible in the past year to grow and harvest enormous quantities of poppies in that country. Opium and heroin, among other things, are made from poppies.

As expected--this has already been stated by foreign drug experts via our paper--approximately 1 million kilos of heroin come from Iran to Western Europe and the United States.

Otherwise, the narcotics squad of the Rotterdam criminal investigation department has this week completely uncovered a Turkish heroin smuggling organization which has been operating from out of Maastricht. Eight Turks and a Rotterdam woman were apprehended. Two suspects were caught in Almelo.

According to a spokesman for the Rotterdam police, up to 1 hundred kilos of heroin--thus not hundreds of kilos--have been sold in our country and in the neighboring countries.

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TURKEY

FORMER NARCOTICS BRANCH CHIEF ARRESTED ON HEROIN CHARGE

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 20 Dec 79 pp 1, 12

[Text] Ankara, Special -- Security Chief M. Zahit Avcibasioglu, a former police superintendent with the Istanbul Narcotics Branch and now assigned to the Istanbul Museums Directorate, was arrested in a raid in Ankara in possession of 13.17 kilograms of pure heroin, worth 825 million liras.

Zahit Avcibasioglu was reportedly removed from the Istanbul Security Directorate, Narcotics Branch, during the time of the Ecevit government and assigned to the Istanbul Museums Directorate, which is considered a springboard to the organization.

Security Chief Zahit Avcibasioglu reportedly got his job by talking to the right people about appointment to the Istanbul Narcotics Branch Directorate which was to go into effect in a week.

Interior Minister Mustafa Gulcugil confirmed the incident, and the Security Directorate General released the following statement:

"When it was learned, as the result of intelligence collected over a period of time by central narcotics branch squads of the Security Directorate General, that base morphine from the Middle East and acids from Europe were being converted into heroin in crude laboratories set up in our eastern border region, narcotics squads conducted a series of operations in which they arrested internationally-famed narcotics smuggler Nizamettin Kilic in Ankara on 15 December 1979 and seized 13.17 kilograms of heroin.

"The investigations revealed that this heroin was made in a shed in Palu District, Elazig, and teams were sent to Elazig, Diyarbakir and Kahramanmaraş provinces, prepared to gather evidence at the Palu site and to arrest Mehmet Aydin and Ali Riza Kilic, who made the heroin, and Ahmet Yaprak, who obtained the acid, ether, carbonate, organic coal and other chemicals used in making the heroin. In the operation conducted at the site in Palu District where the heroin was manufactured, acid and ether containers and paraphernalia used in the manufacture of the heroin were obtained.

"Another team working on a different aspect of the operation learned that the seized heroin was supposed to be delivered to Security Chief M. Zahit Avcibasioglu, assigned to the Istanbul Museums Directorate, who was to come and get the heroin from Nizamettin Kilic and take it to Istanbul. The necessary arrangements were made at the house where the heroin had been seized, and Security Chief M. Zahit Avcibasioglu was arrested when he came to take delivery of the heroin. The necessary investigation has begun in his case and those of the other suspects."

The suspects said in their statements that Security Chief Zahit Avcibasioglu had been brought into the affair because he was inconspicuous. Initial investigation has revealed that Security Chief Avcibasioglu is worth almost 50 million liras.

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TURKEY

SEVEN CHARGED WITH HEROIN PRODUCTION, TRAFFICKING

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 25 Dec 79 pp 1, 12

[Text] Ankara, ANKARA NEWS AGENCY -- Seven persons allegedly involved in the "800 million-lira heroin and base morphine smuggling" incident have been placed in detention by the Yenimahalle Petty Crimes Court.

Yenimahalle Assistant Prosecutor Huseyin Cahit Ergul, who is conducting the investigation, said the following in an interview:

"Questioning is now in progress of the persons named Nizamettin Kilic, Adem Kilic, Ahmet Yaprak, Zahir Avcibasioglu (Security Director), Ulviye Ulku, Adnan Ulku and Kadir Adanali, who are alleged to be involved in this incident. The Yenimahalle Petty Crimes Courts, to which we sent them, issued an imprisonment decision for these persons, and the defendants were sent to Ankara Kapali Prison. The defendants will be transferred from this court, as required by the nature of the charges, to the Yenimahalle Major Crimes Court. Our prosecutor's office is conducting the investigation.

"With the exception of Security Director Zahir Avcibasioglu, the other six accused will be tried on charges of manufacturing heroin and transporting narcotics. Security Director Avcibasioglu, however, will be tried both on these charges and for improper use of influence of a state employee and violation of Firearms Law nr 6136."

In addition, security authorities reported that investigation of the incident was proceeding "from every aspect," that the suspect Nizamettin Kilic had been identified as head of the ring, that three persons identified as involved in the incident had not yet been arrested and that the names of these persons are Yusuf Gunduz, Hacı Ferzande Yakup and Mehmet Aydin.

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TURKEY

REPORT CITES INCREASE IN NUMBER OF HEROIN ADDICTS

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Dec 79 pp 1, 12

[Text] Ankara, ANKARA NEWS AGENCY -- A report compiled by narcotics police states that Turks are used as couriers in narcotics smuggling and suggests that Western nations benefit most from the arms-for-drugs smuggling exchange.

It is pointed out that following the restriction of opium poppy production in Turkey, production has gradually increased in Iran, Afghanistan, India, Syria and Pakistan, and the most widely used means of transport is reported to be TIR trucks. According to the information in the report, Turks receive 400,000 liras per kilo of heroin transported and this one kilo of heroin sells on the foreign market for \$1.25 million (approximately 58.875 million liras).

According to other claims made in the report, a large portion of the money obtained from narcotics smuggling is used in arms smuggling, and the Western nations obtain a great deal of income in this way. Moreover, the anhydrous acid used in the manufacture of heroin is reportedly produced by the "Merck" company in West Germany and the company label is seen on the containers that have been confiscated. The final section of the report notes that heroin addiction has begun to spread in Turkey, with 3,000 heroin addicts found in Diyarbakir alone, and suggests that preventive measures are inadequate.

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TURKEY

'MILLIYET' EDITORIAL ON HEROIN SMUGGLING

Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 23 Dec 79 p 9

[Editorial by Orsan Oymen]

[Text] Narcotics Bureau officers of the Security Directorate General recently uncovered the most interesting heroin smuggling case in years as the result of a successful Western detective-style raid. A security officer, who was involved in the smuggling and caught red-handed, was about to be made head of the Istanbul Narcotics Bureau by the new government.

One end of the smuggling incident, involving sums of up to a billion liras, reaches into Germany.

Germany has launched an intensive campaign -- in cooperation with American authorities -- against heroin abuse, which has been causing the death of over 600 young people there annually.

The main target on the battle front of this war: Turks.

In fact, the number of Turks arrested and jailed by German Narcotics Bureau experts in the first half of 1979 was around 300.

More than half of the 212 kilograms of heroin seized in all of Europe was in Germany and in the hands of Turkish dealers in Germany.

According to information given by German authorities, the bulk value of heroin on this market varies between 80,000 and 11,000 marks per kilo. Put that into Turkish liras, whose value against the mark varies day by day. How much would it be?

One single-column report published in our newspapers indicates that the number of Turks arrested in two separate parties in the past two weeks at the German, Swiss and French borders is around 80.

Behind this comes a 1 billion-lira haul involving one of our police directors who is worth 50 million liras.

John Warner, the European representative at the American narcotics bureau (DEA) headquartered in Paris, told a STERN magazine correspondent:

"Ninety percent of the European heroin trade is in Turkish hands. Any smuggling incident we get, a Turk turns up behind it."

Everybody knows that the heroin trade and arms smuggling are hand in glove.

In fact, German police authorities, working together with European-based American narcotics experts, put a Turkish-owned travel agency in Duisburg under surveillance in June, 1977.

They tapped the telephones and recorded telephone conversations.

They found that arms were being sold in exchange for heroin by means of coded telephone calls to Turkey.

The following conversation took place on tape number 888 943, attached to document number BKA-ABT EO 33 22:

"The baggage will arrive on Monday."

"Were you paid for it?"

"1500."

"Only 1500?"

"And 500 extra for the ticket."

It was understood from evidence obtained earlier at another center in the Netherlands that the "ticket" number at the travel agency was the "code."

For example, it was learned that a child's ticket meant orders for 7.65 weapons and full fare tickets, 9 mm weapons. As the result of a raid conducted on the travel agency at the end of 1977, a dozen Turks were arrested, and 50 kilograms of heroin were seized.

According to Erich Strass, chief of the West German narcotics bureau, "Turkish right-wing extremist organizations and associations are playing a role in the heroin and weapons trade in Germany."

In fact, an operation conducted at the night club belonging to a Turk named I. Cakir, a member of an idealist association in Germany, revealed that this club was actually the Berlin headquarters of the heroin trade.

Seized in addition to heroin were money order receipts for 500,000 marks, which Cakir had sent to idealist associations in Germany over the previous 5 years.

Nusrettin Gunduzhan, who was arrested in October, 1978, along with former National Salvation Party Deputy Halit Kahraman in possession of 3.5 kilograms of heroin, pulled a razor from his pocket in the court room and tried to cut his throat.

Gunduzhan, who was taken from the court room covered with blood, said later in a statement to German police that he had tried to commit suicide because he was afraid of the commandos in the audience.

According to German police, a Turk named Izzet Sariyar is one of the most notorious heroin manufacturers in the international heroin mafia.

He has been doing this since the 1950's. In those years, he figured in the heroin traffic to America via Marseilles.

Sariyar, who is known as Dr Izzet, was connected with the incident in which Nationalist Action Party Senator Kudret Bayhan was arrested at the border while entering Marseilles in 1972.

He has other connections as well:

Certain politicians, security officers and such in Turkey, for instance.

He also worked as a "double agent" for the American narcotics bureau authorities...

By turning in his own competitors.

It was thanks to all these connections -- according to Berlin narcotics officer Hartmar Kellner -- that Dr Izzet was released after 4 weeks in prison in Turkey.

He continued to push heroin on the German market after his release.

For how long?

Until February 1978.

Failing to notice that he was being followed by German police, he was arrested in room 53 of the Apollo Hotel while on a trip to Frankfurt and imprisoned.

Sariyar is one of the 300 Turks arrested as the result of the cooperation between American narcotics experts in Europe and German police.

Now let us turn to the ring uncovered last week by Ankara Narcotics Bureau detectives:

Security Director Zahit Avcibasioglu was removed from his job at the Istanbul Narcotics Bureau during the last administration and was all but installed as head of the narcotics bureau during the present administration. One wonders what dimensions the incident will turn out to have when it is evaluated in the light of all this information.

What other dirty laundry will come out from under these foreign purchase-foreign sale numbers, one end of which is in the Southeast provinces, with the other stretching from Tahtakale to Berlin?

But if the truth must be told, we should not be too optimistic in this regard.

Why?

With the old hands back in the present political administration, it is impossible to cast any light on the "underground Mafia" which extends from there all the way to the highest echelons of the state.

Indeed, we ought to be ashamed.

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TURKEY

BRIEFS

HEROIN SMUGGLERS' TRIAL--Defendents Yuksel Can and Mustafa Dincer, on trial at the Istanbul Third Major Crimes Court on charges of smuggling abroad 2.7 kilograms of heroin, having a world market value of 200 million liras, were freed yesterday on 50,000 liras' bond each. At the hearing, a statement was taken through an interpreter from Italian citizen Camela Forti (front left), also alleged to be involved in the incident, and she was released. Defendent Emad Elcin, a Syrian national, was charged. It was put forward "that he took goods from Diyarbakir, that the other defendents had no connection with the incident." The defendents are seen in the photograph at yesterday's hearing. [Text] [Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish 26 Dec 79 p 1]

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